MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

WHAT SWINE HAVE WE?

A correspondent enquires of us what good breeds of swine we have in this vicinity that can be recommended to farmers. We must say to him that the swine race in Kennebec, at present, are rather *miscellaneous*. Col. Jaques used to say that you might as well talk of a "breed of jugs as a breed of hogs," by which we suppose he meant that, unless the utmost care was taken, you could not keep up the characteristics of any breed long enough to fix them so permanently as in other kinds of farm stock.

Our farmers have generally been anxious to obtain good breeds of hogs, but they have not retained them long, and hence the frequent enquiry where shall we find a good breed of hogs? One reason why we do not retain these breeds longer is this: The breeders *are all slaughtered young*. But few farmers in Maine keep a hog, male or female, over eighteen months or two years. At that age they are fattened and slaughtered, and some of the young *piglings* saved to propagate the breed. These in their turn are slaughtered when a year and a half old, and some of their progeny saved to go the same rounds. In this way an extensive close breeding in and in is followed. Is it any wonder that, in a few years, the farmer complains "my breed of pigs has run out"? Any breed of any animals would "*run out*" by this mode of management. The Bedford, the Mackays, the Newbury Whites or Byfields, the Berkshires, the Tuscaroras and Hampshires, have all had their turns among us—all been treated in this manner, and all *run out*, tapered off, and "*camosed*."

The Suffolk breed are now introduced on some farms. They somewhat resemble the Byfields, and may be a good sort if you have a warm stye, as they are not so well covered with hair or bristles as some breeds. But they are a doomed breed, if the usual course is to be adopted in regard to them. In a few years you will hear those who now have them, complaining that they too have "*run out*."

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH MERINOES.

Our readers are referred to the communication of S. W. Jewett, Esq., respecting his importation of French Merinoes. Mr. J. is well known throughout the Union, as a successful woolgrower and sheep-breeder. He has been very instrumental in exciting attention to the business in different States, and has supplied the woolgrowers with choice breeds from his flock from Maine to Michigan.

The importation which some of our farmers made from his flocks in 1846–7, was a great service in improving the size, form, hardiness and wool-bearing qualities of the Merinoes, which we then had among us. There are many very good sheep in our section that have descended from that importation, and had the wool market kept up to the mark it was at the time of that purchase, Maine would have been pretty well filled with them.

Some how or other, the Vermonters have succeeded better in the wool business than our Maine farmers have; and they, of course, not only have kept up their flocks, but have been spirited and enterprising in improving those flocks. The amount of the importation made by Mr. Jewett is probably greater than has been made since the Saxony importation, as it was called, in 1824, when cargoes of the Saxony breed were brought into New England, some of which sold for great prices.

The French Merinoes imported by Mr. Jewett, are uncommonly large, and cannot fail of being of immense service in bringing up to a healthier standard all enfeebled flocks with which they may be united.

We have received specimens of the wool taken from these sheep, forwarded to us by Mr. Jewett, which we will be happy to shew any of our friends who may call at our office.

QUANTITY OF WINTER WHEAT RAISED IN MAINE.

We have been anxious to ascertain, if possible, the quantity of Winter Wheat raised in Maine last year. As yet we make but little headway in the business. If some one in each school district could ascertain the amount raised there, the quantity might be summed up and an approximation to the amount thus ascertained.

Mr. Simon Taintor, of Carthage, in Oxford county, informs us that the cultivation of this variety of wheat was commenced in that town fall before last, (1850.) He says in that year:—"I went to Augusta and bought three bushels of Banner Wheat, and brought it home and divided it in the neighborhood, for the purpose of trying to see if we could make it grow, in order to stop going to New York to mill. When the snow went off last spring, it looked finely; but the cold spring nights destroyed it in part. There were only twenty-three bushels raised. Not being easily discouraged, it was all sown and some more the past autumn. I suspect that these twenty-three bushels were all that were raised in our town the past year."

Beet Sugar. The manufacture of beet root sugar is attracting considerable attention. In 1841 the production of this article in Europe was estimated at 55,000 tons; in 1847 it was said to be 100,000 tons; and in 1850 it was calculated to be 190,000 tons. The manufacture is said to be rapidly increasing, and realizing a great profit to those engaged in it.

Claussen's Flax Patent. Mr. E. G. Roberts of New York, agent for Claussen's Flax Patent for the United States, has disposed of the right for the States of New York and New England, to a number of gentlemen of New York, who have formed a company and will commence work at once at various points in the above States.

DOING THE HONEST THING.

The Editor of the Exeter News Letter, as we supposed he would, repudiates the ideas that were contained in an item which crept into his paper a week or two ago, and on which we took occasion to animadvert. He does the honest thing in the following paragraph, which we clip from his paper of 2d inst.

"Who said Down East had Wilted?—The following article from the Maine Farmer explains itself. The Editor of the Farmer, at whose fireside we have sat in days of yore, while we chatted together with mutual exultation, of the glorious future Maine has in prospect, does our scissors but even justice, when he doubts that they could be guilty of clipping a slander against the Star of the East—the State which is not only blessed with the first beams of the actual sun as it comes from its ocean bed, but is itself a sun to guide the other States in all industrial and moral enterprises.

The item quoted by the Farmer found its way into our columns in some truly unaccountable manner, although we should not be surprised if "the Devil," (we speak not of his sulphureous majesty, but of our material, flesh-and-bones, printers' imp,) had a hand in it."

For the Farmer.

MINERAL MANURE. No. 8.

Potash is derived from potassium, which is a metal of a white, shining, silvery appearance, like quicksilver. Potassium has a remarkable tendency to unite with oxygen. Exposed to the air, it takes fire, and burns, forming caustic potash, called by chemists potassa, increasing its weight one-fifth. It even burns into a flame, when thrown upon water, and it will take fire when placed on the coldest ice, and forms potash or potassa, viz: 40 parts potassium, and 8 oxygen, are their atomic combinations to form potash.

Chloride of potash, in taste and appearance, resembles common salt. Sulphate of potash is a white saline substance, and constitutes 18 per cent. of common alum. Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, is composed of potash and nitric acid.

Nitric acid is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen. It exists and is continually reproduced in the soil, and is a principal stimulus in the growth of plants. Oxalate of potash is composed of oxalic acid and potash. Oxalic acid is oxygen and carbon combined. Acetic, oxalic, tartaric, citric, and malic acids, &c., are of vegetable origin. They will all unite with potash. The properties of these acids are developed in vinegar, sorrel, rhubarb, and green and ripe fruits. Phosphate of potash is potash united with phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid is solid and colorless, attracts moisture from the air with great rapidity, and is very soluble in water, has an intensely sour taste and corrosive properties, (like oil of vitriol.) This acid, with its equivalent of potash, forms, as I have before said, phosphate of potash, and, with two equivalents of acid, biphosphates are formed. Potash and soda resemble each other in their properties and action, with this difference—soda dries in the air, while potash absorbs water and dissolves. They are frequently associated together in the rock formations, as the following will show. Feldspar contains seventeen and three-fourths per cent. of potash; albite, 11½ per cent. of soda, and mica 5 per cent., and zeolite, 15 per cent. of both alkalies, taken together, according to Leibig.—According to the Farmers' Guide, feldspar contains 17¾ per cent. of potash and soda; clay slate, 5½; clink stone, 3; basalt, 8. About 8 per cent. of these rocks are potash and soda, amounting to 547¾ tons, to ten inches of surface, per acre.

These alkalies exist in combination with the various other ingredients of the rock in which they occur, and in this way have such powerful attraction for these ingredients, that they are capable of resisting the solvent action of water, so long as the integrity of the mass is retained; but when decomposed, are rendered soluble and available to the wants of vegetation. In these rocks, alkalies are always associated with clay, to which it has the greatest attraction. It follows therefore, the more clay a soil contains the more alkalies it will have, but not so easily decomposed for the use of plants.

Aluminum, the base of the earth, alum, occurs in nature in the sapphire and ruby. It is the principal ingredient in all clays. Their power of absorbing ammonia and other alkalies is accounted for by this principle. Phosphoric acid is disseminated throughout all clay soils. Silex or silica is derived from quartz—if is pure sand, or the grit or gravel part of the soil. It possesses acid properties, and is inflammable. Its elements are 8 silicum and 8 oxygen. All the other elements of rocks have alkaline properties, and associated with this are called silicates.

When the inflammables—carbon, sulphur, phosphorus—and silicon are united with these alkaline bases, they form *urets*, as sulphurets, phosphurets, &c. Urets with oxygen form acids. Acids with the alkaline silicates form salts. Now if the foregoing is well understood, we are prepared to examine the nature and operation of the different salts used in agriculture.

Any salt used in excess is a cause of barrenness, yet the quantity of different salts admits of some latitude, and some salts do produce better results than others. Keeping to the acid constituents of these salts, some acids are organic, and may be dissociated by the influence of the living plant, their elements forming geine, thus forming food for plants; or the acid may be formed of elements which enter in a small proportion into the composition of plants. In the first case, the salts admit of a larger quantity being applied, than in the second; by the first they are fed, by the second they are poisoned—for the bases of salts, entering into other combinations, as has been explained, the acid is eliminated. If this be set free in large quantities, and its elements can be taken up and converted by the plant, good effects follow; if, on the other hand, the elements of the acid are such as the plant does not demand, its presence acts on the plant like poison on the animal economy.

Let salts be divided into two classes on this principle of the peculiarity of action depending upon the acid of the salt. The first nourishes, the second poisons plants. The first contains carbonates, nitrates and phosphates. The carbonates include a very large portion of all salts used in agriculture, as carbonates of lime, limestone, marble, old mortar, shells, marls, &c. In all these cases the base or lime let loose by the action of the living plant, acts at once as caustic lime on insoluble geine, and unconverted vegetable fibre, changing these into soluble vegetable food, while the acid acts immediately upon silicates, decomposing these, and upon the geates in the soil, converting them into super geates, which is soluble.

Carbonates of alkalies, such as ashes, &c., act at once upon the geine—immediate and good effects follow this application. The carbonates, including all kinds of ashes, the value of which depend on their being a combination of salts derived from plants, all of which have a decided and powerful effect. Ashes contain the inorganic elements which the plant or tree had elaborated in its organization, potash and lime predominate.

Nitrates produce ammonia, which by its mere presence or catalysis, hastens decay. Nitrate of ammonia is all taken up by plants, both acid and base. Nitre, or nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, is a union of potash and nitric acid, as before said, and is one part nitrogen and five parts oxygen. It is admitted to hold the first rank among the salts, and its availability renders it doubly valuable. It is produced spontaneously under old buildings, where animal and vegetable matter collects and decays. It is produced in France by forming nitre beds of animal and vegetable matter, mixed with calcareous and other earths, (which I imitate in my barn cellar.) The nitrogen thus appropriated under other circumstances would be lost, in its gaseous state, in the air, whereas in this form five parts of oxygen from the surrounding air unite with one part nitrogen, as it is disengaged, forming saltpetre. The immediate effects of this salt are due to the liberation of alkalies acting on geine. Its permanent effect is owing to the liberation of a large amount of oxygen which is produced from the gradual decomposition of the acid, which the insoluble geine condenses in its power. This condensation is like that of charcoal, producing heat. It is like fermenting manure. The oxygen, thus condensed, acts slowly on the geine, forming carbonic acid in the soil, which acts on the silicates, as has been described.

Phosphates are found in bones, horn, hair, hoofs, claws, &c., and portions of salts found in animal urine. Their action is much like nitre, the acid forming a constituent of the plant.—There is but little danger of using carbonates, nitrates and phosphates in excess.

Sulphates, muriates and chlorides are of the poisonous division, whose acids form but a small part of the plants. Sulphate of iron, or copperas, is generally known to have injurious effects. Sulphate of soda, or Glauber salt, and sulphate of lime, seem not to be fully understood in agriculture, in their action.

Common salt is a muriate of soda. Bittern or spent lye, from soap works, is in part a muriate of lime. By mixing quicklime with common salt, the soda of the salt is let loose, its acid combines with the lime, forming a soluble salt of lime, and as long as the soda remains caustic, it has no effect on the muriate of lime; but as soon as the soda becomes mild, or carbonated, decomposition of the muriate of lime is produced, and the common salt is regenerated. Commencing with quicklime and salt, we pass on to a soluble salt of lime, and caustic soda, and from that to mild soda and carbonate of lime, and the original common salt.

If these various changes take place in the midst of muck or geine, it is evident that the caustic soda acts upon the geine, and also evolves ammonia from that substance. Secondly, that the muriate of lime, in its finely soluble state, insinuates itself among the particles of the geine; and the soda also is equally diffused; and that when the soda becomes carbonated, it produces an almost impalpable carbonate of lime throughout the whole mass, which, by its equal diffusion with the geine throughout the soil, acts upon the silicates, as has been heretofore explained.

In order to produce these effects, take one cask of caustic or quicklime, slack it with brine made by dissolving one bushel of salt in water enough to make a stiff paste with the lime, stirring it occasionally for ten days; then reduce it to a thin whitewash, and thoroughly mix with from one to three cords of muck, in which state it should remain for thirty to ninety days. Then impregnate the mass with animal or other nitrogenous matter. Its value cannot be equalled at the same cost, for general use.

A quantity of salt sufficient to destroy insects and vegetation, may be applied to soils with safety, when a few months are to elapse before the crop is to be put in, as the chemical changes which take place partially neutralize its effects during this time. Martin Mower.

Bangor, Jan. 24, 1852.

Note. A subscriber wishes our friend Mower to give a description of his ox-shovel, so that he can make one. Will he oblige him soon? Ed.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

WHERE CAN WE GET THE PEAR TREES?

Mr. Editor:—In the Farmer of the 29th ult., I noticed a communication respecting winter pears, from Mr. Johnston, of Wiscasset. I wish to enquire where and how I can obtain the genuine stock spoken of in his communication, also the soil necessary to their propagation,—if they will flourish on sandy soil,—and if I can obtain the stocks I shall set a few the ensuing spring. Now, Mr. Editor, if you will enquire at what price he will dispose of his scions, and whether a sandy soil is adapted to the culture of the pear, you will greatly oblige A Subscriber.

Belgrade, Feb. 2, 1852.

Note.—Our correspondent will find the trees he desires at D. & S. N. Taber's nursery, at Vassalboro'; also at S. L. Goodale's nursery, at Saco, who has an excellent assortment of them. Hovey & Co., at their nurseries, in Cambridgeport, Mass., have a great variety, the largest assortment, probably, in New England. Some varieties of pears flourish best on sandy soils.—All pears on quince stocks, grow smaller, may be planted closer than large trees, and require a garden culture. Ed.

Where has infidelity ever purified a heart, or blessed a family, or enriched and tranquilized a community, or built a hospital, or opened an asylum for orphans, or in short, done any good thing? [Morrison.

For the Maine Farmer.

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH MERINOES.

Mr. Editor:—Many letters are received from the eastward, making enquiries about our importations of French Merinoes. I take this method to answer, that I have imported two hundred and seventy ewes, at a cost of about one hundred dollars per head. Not finding this large race of *pure Merinoes* very plenty in France, nor low in price, in consequence of the small number there, and the great call for them from all parts of the world at this time, and anticipating a great demand, I took the advantage to visit France one month previous to the opening of the World's Fair, and made the best selection, without regard to price. So anxious were the visitors to obtain these sheep, that the whole country, during the Exhibition, was visited, to pick up here and there a ewe; for many of them as high as $200 were paid. I saw several flock masters from Australia and Prussia,—who claimed to possess over 40,000 sheep in each herd,—that left France without making any purchases of ewes, though seemingly quite anxious to find them.

In regard to their acclimation here, there is no apparent difficulty. They are as hardy as any sheep I know of—having lost but two by any disease.

We have one importation of over thirty ewes, that have been allowed no kind of feed except grass and hay, (with the exception of two days at our State Fair,) since the first of August; and they have improved in condition every week since they arrived here, (65 days on the voyage.) Although they look fine, and are in high condition, they are not as fat as they would be if allowed a quart of roots and one pint of grain each, daily, as they have been accustomed to have during the winter months in France. Still they are in fine and suitable condition for breeding ewes, which are very prolific. We have twenty-six that have dropped their lambs—eleven pair of twins—thirty-three of the lambs are alive and doing well. We have just weighed the oldest, which is two months and twelve days old, and find him to weigh sixty-four pounds. The ewes will average two crops of lambs every fifteen months on high keep. Like most of our thorough bred stock, the lambs, at first, are quite small; but at three years old, with good keep, they attain the size of from two to three hundred pounds, and shear from twelve to thirty pounds, at each annual shearing, of beautiful merino wool—samples of which you will find herewith transmitted.

The expense of keeping these sheep is about twice as much as our American Merinoes, the increase of which pays all cost the first season. Then all you obtain for the wool and the increase, over the cost of keep, is net profits, which will annually amount to at least $1500 from ten ewes. So far they have paid better rates than named, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Of pure blood rams, fit for service, there are not probably two hundred and fifty in the United States, which, if distributed, would not give eight to each State, while this (Addison) county should have more than that number of stock sheep.

Respectfully, S. W. Jewett.

Middlebury P. O., Vt., Jan. 4, 1852.

IS FARMING IN NEW ENGLAND PROFITABLE?

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

Nearly two-thirds of the present inhabitants of New England are Farmers, by which we mean those who make Agriculture, in some of its branches, their principal business, and it certainly is a question of some importance whether so large a portion of our citizens are engaged in the occupation most profitable to themselves, and most profitable to the community.

Again and again, do we hear the question asked, in one form or other, Is Farming profitable? Can you make anything by Farming? followed often by the assertion that Farming is the poorest business that can be pursued, and that nobody can live by it, in New England.

And yet it is a fact, admitted the world over, that nowhere, on the earth, does there exist a people so moral, so well educated, so well fed and clothed and sheltered, as this same New England community!

How is this admitted fact to be reconciled with the idea which prevails so widely—an idea that banishes so many of our young men from the homes of their fathers—that New England soil does not yield an adequate support?

There are several classes of men who propose those questions. There is, in the first place, the class of those whom Mrs. Trollop adopts as the type of the whole Yankee nation, two of whom, she says, never talk together five minutes without using the word *dollar*.

These men have no idea of wealth, or worth, or comfort, or prosperity, except as it be measured by "the almighty dollar!" They seem to imagine the great end and aim of their pilgrimage on earth to be, *to die rich*, and are ready to bow down and worship any golden calf, whether on four feet or *two*, so they be certain the gold is there!

Some of these men are of the *grand* order of creation. They fancy that splendor is happiness. They would have services of gold and silver upon their tables, ride in splendid carriages, and be "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day." They can conceive of no idea of Happiness, except it be a gilded image.

As to *labor*, they regard it as degrading, and fit only for *servants* and men of the *lower classes*. They have no conception of a higher state of existence, than that of the Gods of the Epicureans—a state of perfect repose and freedom from labor and care. To them, Farming seems a very paltry business, which is likely to give them no such position above other men, as they seem to deserve, and which affords very little prospect of the realization of their idea of the true dignity of man.

A man of this class is, as Mr. Weller senior said his wife was—"too good a *creeter* for this place," and the sooner he leaves, the better for those who remain.

Then we have the *cheap* order of men, who worship the same image, and just as devoutly, though their forms of devotion slightly differ. A man of this order can *lay up money* faster in some other way than by agriculture. He buys, not live stock, but *stocks*. He owns no land, because land does not pay two per cent. a month, in hard times. He finds it *cheaper* not to marry, or if he has been guilty of that youthful piece of extravagance, he owns no house—it is *cheaper* to hire one. He has the satisfaction of knowing just how much everything *costs*, and constantly associates the idea of the *federal currency* with breakfast, dinner and supper. He keeps no horse—it is *cheaper* to walk—no dog, because dogs eat, and earn nothing—and entertains no guests, it is so expensive. He always complains that he is over-taxed, and abuses the collector, and expresses great surprise at the extravagance of the rising generation. Above all, he wonders that any man should *spend his money* in farming, or gardening—in planting trees of which he may never live to eat the fruit, or shade trees for the benefit of posterity, when posterity has never done anything for him!

He feels, at heart, as if it were not exactly safe, to put seed, that *costs money*, into the ground, and trust to Providence so long for a return, when he can make a *sure thing* of it, by loaning the cash on a mortgage. He *knows* that Farming *don't pay*.

But let us examine the question fairly, not with any narrow, selfish view, but with due regard to the *general* good. The true wealth of a State consist in its means of providing its citizens with the necessaries and comforts of life, and the best moral and intellectual education, and hard as is our soil, and severe as is our climate, no people lives, or has *ever* lived, more highly blessed, in such riches, than we of New England, who cultivate the earth.

If it be decided that Farming is not profitable, what is to be done? Shall we desert New England, leaving our land desolate and seek a more fruitful region? This question is too absurd to need a reply. Shall we engage in manufactures, and collecting in large towns, like Manchester and Birmingham in England, become the dependents of party legislation, put our labor in equal competition with the pauper labor of Europe, rise and fall with the Tariff, and starve when the wheel of the Factory stops? A manufacturing people was never, in all history, a moral people, nor can it be long a free people. The centralizing influence of *capital* is repugnant to the true idea of Republicanism and equality, and although the policy of New England may be to encourage manufactures, to a certain extent, let us pray that no interest become paramount to that of Agriculture, for when associated capital pays for all the labor, then will money control the votes of the laborers, and destroy the freedom of the people.

No, the true, the only policy for New England is, to depend mainly on her soil. The new and fruitful fields of the West, for a time, may entice away our young men. The chances of *trade* are tempting to many; yet more than ninety of every hundred who engage in it, sooner or later, are bankrupt. The *professions* are crowded with men, who lead an anxious and a *useless* life of disappointment. The fatal confidence, which assures a man that he shall be the *last* to fall in battle, and the *first* to gain the prize in a lottery, urges many to their graves, in search of gold. And thus it will ever be, but the mass of our people will remain upon their native soil, and he is the true philanthropist, who, instead of sneering at the occupation of the Farmer as unprofitable, teaches others to regard it with respect.

The fact is, that in most parts of New England, Farming, in one or other of its branches, is a good business—a business which gives a sure support to the man who is willing to live in habits of industry and economy, a business which places him far above the masses of the people in any other country, a position, which illustrates, as has nowhere else been done, the true dignity of labor. If this occupation affords no prospect of wealth, it gives assurance of a competency. If it hoards up little gold and silver, it gives pleasant homes, and pure hearts. If it gives no high posts of honor, it creates no slaves. If it makes little money, it makes abundance of those things for which others gladly exchange money, and it gives, what money cannot purchase, a life of health and peace. What more than this can be expected of any *general* occupation in life? In the nature of things, all cannot be *rich*, for riches is a comparative term. All cannot be distinguished, for distinction implies inferiority somewhere. The conclusion must be, that it is the mere restlessness of a selfish ambition, which nothing can satisfy, rather than the cool judgment of a broad philanthropy, which renders so many dissatisfied with the employment, which is the right arm of power in New England. Upon the whole it is probably true, that the condition of the farmer in New England is better now, all things considered, than that of any other *whole class* of our own citizens, and his prospects are brightening every day.

Advances in knowledge of the principles of agriculture, improvements in the modes of cultivation, and in farming implements, in the breeds of stock, in the varieties of fruits; the effects of steam navigation in bringing distant markets near—a thousand circumstances are tending to encourage the farmer, and elevate his position. But to maintain this position, he must be awake and in earnest. He must bring to his business the same energy, the same industry, the same *systematic* efforts, which are essential to success in other pursuits. He must *understand his business* thoroughly, and by intercourse with his fellow-men, and by reading the best publications of the day, avail himself of every means of improvement.

Again, the Farmer needs yet to learn to appreciate the advantages of his situation and to cherish a proper spirit of thankfulness. He should learn that *money is not wealth*. A quaint old writer illustrates this idea by telling of a man who labored hard all the time for money, which he expended in buying *boots and shoes*, which he carefully laid away and kept, which rightly enough, he concludes, was just as wise, as to treasure up gold and silver which one will never use.

The farmer regards the minister's salary of six hundred dollars, as a generous support for his family, but if he would consider, that from his own farm he derives his rent and fuel, and meat, and milk, and butter, and vegetables, and a thousand minor articles, for which the salary must be paid away—if he would cipher up carefully, the cash value of what he and his family thus annually consume, he would find, to his surprise, perhaps, that his own family must practice a far more rigid economy than now, to live upon so small a sum!

Is Farming profitable in New England? If to be quickly rich in gold and silver, if to live in luxury and indolence, if to gain individual power and distinction among men,—if these alone "profit a man," then the question must be answered in the negative.

But if to have a home of quiet and refinement with abundance of the comforts of life, with advantages for social, intellectual and religious cultivation, unequalled elsewhere, with "neither poverty nor riches" to "clog us with weary days and restless nights," if to gain our daily bread by healthful labor, and gain it, too, with the consciousness that our gain *is not another's loss*, if to occupy a position of comparative exemption from the cares and perplexities which attend professional or mercantile life—

"Our best companions, Innocence and Health,
And our best *riches* ignorance of *wealth*,"—

if this be "profitable," then is the occupation of the Farmer, in the highest degree, to himself, to his household, and to humanity, a profitable employment.

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA.

The State of Maine is being drained of young men and capital by the rush to California, in a degree exceeding that of any other State, apparently. The steamers, last week, from New York, were crowded with the passengers, with lowest fare up to $200. One of the New York papers says most of those who took passage were shrewd-looking men. The most of them were young men. Not a few were hardy sons of Maine, who had left the forest for the mines.

Twelve or fifteen young men, mostly from the town of Palmyra, in this State, arrived in Boston a few weeks since, bound for the land of gold by the next Chagres steamer. The Boston Journal says they were stout, sturdy and hearty looking young men, and wishes them success in securing a fair share of the "dust." It is our opinion some of them will get their eyes open before they get back again. Hundreds of Maine young men have gone to California who will not come back with pecuniary affairs improved in any considerable degree. Enterprise and industry at home will be quite as likely to be followed with prosperity and competence as on the shores of the Pacific. There is too much of the adventurous, roving disposition among the young men of Maine. Those that come back, many of them, are spoiled. They have seen too much of the world to settle down in quiet home life. Excitement, pleasing but of short duration, is what they love; and they will be surprised one of these days to find the boys they left at home, gaining a fortune steadily, surely and happily, while their own has proved as evanescent and delusive as the exciting whirlpool into which they have been drawn.

A gentleman remarked the other day, that the greatest evils we have in Maine now, since the Liquor Law went into operation, are the railroad and California fevers. As to the latter fever, we think he is right; the former, as good fortune has it, has somewhat abated under the reality of railroad debts and bonds. The California fever is a damper upon Maine enterprise. It takes, to be sure, many young men who would never be of much advantage at home, but it takes, also, many enterprising, active, sterling ones. A farmer called at our office the other day who told us he had six sons in California—not one left to take care of the sire now on the down-hill of life. He owns a noble farm, and finds it very difficult to carry on his farming operations for want of assistance—the boys could'nt farm it way "down east" while all the world was going to California. And so they left him to get in the crops while they went after the "rocks." There are other cases similar. There is hardly a village that has not suffered. Every emigrant must take some three hundred dollars with him, and thus the State is drained not only of muscle but money.

We trust the disorder will reach its height soon. It will come, however, ere long, and the California fever will finally bear a pretty strong resemblance to the Ohio or Western fever of years past. It will turn out that those who remained at home, with some few exceptions, are the best off, while hundreds are glad enough to get home again and begin where they started.

If any of the hundreds who are preparing to leave for California can stop long enough to look at both sides of the question, we advise them to weigh well the following voices of warning. The following from the Skowhegan *Press* is a voice raised pretty near home:—

"Benjamin Jennings, Esq., formerly of Norridgewock, and who has spent some two years in the California Gold Mines, writes home cautioning his friends against coming to that country for the purpose of gold digging. He says the masses are glad to work for $3 per day, the principal care being to procure the means of reaching their homes again. Mr. J. is a man whose word is reliable. He speaks more encouragingly of the profits of farming.

And in confirmation of the truth of this statement, it may be added, that out of 60 or 70 young men who left Skowhegan and Bloomfield, scarcely any of them advise their friends to follow them, and most of them on the contrary, advise them to remain at home contented with moderate and steady wages."

A letter from a Californian, lately received in this town, gives the following information and advice:

"B. is here, not very well, but hopes to be better. He says, tell B. G. not to come here as he loves his life, but stay at home. He wishes to send a warning voice to his fellow citizens who are well situated and have families at home, *to stay there*. He says the fare of the steerage passengers, and the disorder and uncleanliness of the steamers are outrages, and ought to be proclaimed throughout the land."

The following is an extract from a letter written by James Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, dated December 4, 1851:—

"We have a rich and productive soil, easily worked, and a good market for every kind of vegetable. If people would come to California with anything like reasonable hopes and expectations; if they would bring with them habits of industry, economy, perseverance; if they would steadily apply themselves to farm labor and be satisfied with reasonable returns, in due season they could not fail of success. But they do not and will not come here with any such views. If they had some little sense when they left home, it is all gone when they get to California. The glitter of gold bewilders them, and nothing but a desperate adventure, for a fortune will satisfy them.

Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is, that if a person can only get to California he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovel until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion—his mind is all absorbed in thought about linen sacks, buckskin bags and close purses to hold his gold—he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust. His beautiful reverie is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.

It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor, deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened and mortified—he loses his energy and fortitude—he sickens and dies.

I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who '*stand well had better stand still.*'" [Hallowell Gazette.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.

Our readers have all, in years past, heard of the success of Alonzo D. Fish, of Litchfield, Herkimer County, in the dairying business, a business in which he has been largely engaged, and in which he has done great service to others, who are pursuing the same branch of agriculture.

There is, perhaps, no man in this country, who has done more to promote the speed of practical information among dairymen, and to encourage a desire and thirst for knowledge, in this department, than Mr. Fish. It is therefore with much pleasure, that we copy the following article from the Herkimer Democrat, and we call attention to the experiments so carefully detailed, in his communication.

There is no branch of Agricultural pursuits, more important to the public, than the making of Butter and Cheese, none in which producer and consumer are more equally interested, and we hail any improvement in it, with great pleasure. We do not however design to endorse the principles laid down in Mr. Fish's article, having no practical knowledge of the experiments in question, but the known ability of Mr. Fish to judge in such matters, and especially after an experiment so carefully made, is a sufficient reason for introducing it to our readers:

[New York Farmer.

"Mr. Editor:—If you think the following report suitable to your columns, I should like to see it in print, because I believe the amount of cheese per gallon has never been beat, if equalled.

Number of cows, 4: price paid, $22 per head in March; age, from 5 to 8; time of coming in, middle of March and 1st of April; number of lbs. of cheese on hay and 1 peck of carrots a day, 3½; on grass only, in May and June, 4 lbs. per cow; number of quarts which they gave, 6 to the milking; number of gallons per day, 12; number of gallons put into a cheese, 24; weight of cheese after done pressing, 32 lbs; number of cheese made, 40; all sold at home market for 6 cts. per lb; number of lbs. per gallon 1¼, rate per season, 720 lbs.

Mode of Making: First day's milk put into 2 air tight cans, holding 6 gals. each, and lowered into the well, below the surface of the water; second day's treated after the usual manner; the night's milk, cooled more thoroughly; the whole raised to 1000 and over; rennet applied and stirred briskly 5 or 10 minutes. In from 15 to 30 minutes more, cut with a wire cutter to a fineness of corn: stirred with a wooden paddle till cooked hard; number of degrees of heat in scalding 100° to 110° according to hardness or softness of curd: no separation of cream took place in the first day's milk and a trifling in the last night's.

Quality of Milk Used: Cheese was made during four days and cream churned alternately; quantity of butter made, 16 lbs.

Hints: From certain observations which I have made during several years of failure to produce the best and most cheese from a given quantity of milk, I came to the following conclusions: That electricity is the vitalizing principle of all animal substances. Milk, being an animal product, contains a portion of it; the more recently drawn from the bag the more there is in it, and the more rennet it will take to digest a given quantity. Physicians have noted the fact that new milk does not digest as readily as that which has first cooled, and then been warmed or scalded. The nearer souring also, the more electricity it contains, it being the nature of acid to excite electricity. Any degree of heat alone will not sour milk. It will remain for several days in the bag at a temperature of 100° without souring, though it coagulates. At the same time let it be drawn into the air, and it will sour in 10 hours or less in a temperature of 70° or 80°. So butter will remain sealed up from the air for years without change, but will become rancid, if exposed, in 48 hours. The first point then is, to exclude the air competely from milk while standing. The second, to extract the electricity or animal heat as soon as possible. Small air-tight vessels are the best for this process; but if these should be deemed too cumbersome and expensive, a wooden follower is recommended, with cotton cloth tacked around the edges, and fitting closely the inside of the vat, to be pressed hard down upon the milk. The expense of such an article would not exceed one dollar, and it will pay for itself in the making of one cheese. Milk cooled in large masses, only on the bottom and sides, is longer in cooling, and raises its cream more readily. After it has cooled to a temperature of the air, above, a current of caloric passes down through it to the colder water below producing decomposition. As to the advantages of the above process of making cheese I can do no more than state the facts; others, must judge of the quality of the article. Several small cheeses were made while pursuing the above mode, in the old way, which fell short in weight one quarter. The quality you can judge of, Mr. Editor, as you are presented with one of an average. A. D. Fish.

Litchfield, Herk. Co., Jan. 14th, 1852.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1852.

JOTTINGS IN THE AROOSTOOK. No. 11.

The settlement at Presque Isle was first commenced by Dennis Fairbanks, formerly from Winthrop, in this State, who with great labor and perseverance, built a saw mill and grist mill, carrying the irons of said mills, from Bangor, up the Penobscot, carrying them across all the portages, until he arrived at the head waters of that river, then across to the head waters of the Aroostook river, and down that river to the Presque Isle. This at that time was the best way to get to that section of the State, and it took three or more men nearly a month to perform the journey. Fairbanks succeeded well in his enterprise, and at the time Dr. Jackson prosecuted the Geological Survey of the Public Lands, he found him on a fertile farm, which he had cleared, and on which he raised excellent crops of first rate wheat. The mention of these facts in the Doctor's Report, turned the attention of people to the fertility of these lands, and induced settlers to come in from other parts of the State. In 1838, we found him flourishing with a suit of new mills, just finished. A thriving village has sprung up, as we have before stated; but we did not find Fairbanks there now. There are whirlwinds in the business world as well as in the natural, before which the strong and the weak must bow, and he, too, has been subject to one of these adverse gales. We met with him in the Province, alive and hearty, where he has made him a new home and a new farm, which he has reclaimed from the forest.

From Presque Isle to No. 11 is twenty-five miles, and chartering a son of Mr. Fairbanks to carry us a part of the way with his horse and wagon, we left Presque Isle for No. 11. We got along very well until we struck the line of a Massachusetts township, No. 12, third Range, when we plunged into the mire, as a matter of course. The road is a continuation of that cut from Fort Fairfield, by Chas. Jarvis, to the Aroostook road, so called, at No. 11, and is in fact designed for one of the great leading thoroughfares from the Province up the Aroostook river. This it has it fact become, and from the Province line to Presque Isle is a very good road; but from Presque Isle to No. 11, God help the traveler, who has to thread his way along its toilsome course. It is in no better condition, probably worse, than when first cut out, and he who gets through with a whole skin and his neck upon his shoulders, may, with a little variation, boast of having come, like Shakspeare's Oberon,

"Over hill and over dale,
Through bush and through brier,
Over park and over pale,"
Through mud and through mire.

Our driver and his horse were used to such jaunts, and paddled along with as much apparent satisfaction, if with not as much speed, as if they were traveling over an old fashioned turnpike.

Occasionally we passed a clearing where some new settler had pitched his tent and was beginning life in the rough. These views of the beginning of life in the forest are interesting at all times and are well worth the study of the political economist as well as the philanthropist. It would do every young man in the Union good to spend a year in such a practical school. It would give him a clearer insight into the actual value of labor and the processes of creating property by dint of actual toil and industry, than listening to all the lectures of theorists and speculative teachers in the world. He would learn with how little of means, and with how few of the fixtures deemed absolutely necessary in high life are actually required to support life and health. He would learn also with what sure, but perhaps slow progress industry will create around a man the comforts usually required, and how prudence and frugality will, little by little, lead to the accumulation of property until it amounts to what may be called wealth.

The traveller would find on this road, not only one of the primitive pathways which all new settlers are doomed to travel, but specimens of habitations from bark covered camps to comfortable dwellings. We wished that we could have the pleasure of trotting the Legislature of Massachusetts over this road in a cool November day, just after a copious rain. It would probably open their eyes to duties they have little dreamed of, and possibly give them, by the exercise, a healthy state of body and more active and expanded views of legislative wisdom in regard to their public lands away up east.

About twelve miles from Presque Isle, as you plod along over this uncouth road, you perceive the forest ahead of you to appear as if admitting more light into itself, and the *symptoms*, as a doctor would say, give signs that a change for the better was about to appear, and you soon burst out into a spacious opening, and a large and well cultivated farm is suddenly spread out before you. The fields are well fenced and set to grass. A snug and comfortable farm house greets you on one side of the way, and a gushing spring of clear, cool water runs, leaping and sparkling, by the door. A large, well finished Yankee barn stands near by, and in the barn yard stand some excellent neat stock, giving evidence not only of the care of their owner, but of the abundance found in the crib. The whole establishment belongs to Gen. Jabez Trask, formerly of Norridgewock, who commenced operations here about nine years ago, and by his own industry and perseverance, aided by that of his wife and family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, has built up one of the best farms in the country. It is the half way house between Presque Isle and No. 11, and is often hailed with gladness by the weary traveler, who is glad to avail himself of the excellent accommodations here offered. The story of his beginnings here and success may be useful to some who may feel discouraged with losses. The General had met with reverses "out in the world," and determined to try the Aroostook. He accordingly pushed his way along to this region, and on counting up his funds, found but a solitary quarter of a dollar left. He supported himself by laboring for others, occasionally looking about for a location, until he found the stand he now occupies. Here he commenced operations alone, not a house within many miles of him. He was unused to clearing land, having never cut an acre of trees in his life. With four pounds of pork and nine pounds of flour, the whole amount of his eatables, and a borrowed axe, he began his labors. Pitching his camp by the spring, he "*put in*," as he said, never in the least doubting that he should ultimately succeed in acquiring a good farm and a competency. A year or two after, when he had got somewhat in advance, and had moved his family in with him, his camp took fire, and he lost every nameable thing he and his family had, except the clothes on their backs. Still they persevered, and success at length crowned their efforts.

He has now a fertile farm of one hundred acres of cleared land,—good fences, good buildings, good stock, cuts a large amount of hay, and raises some of the best winter wheat you ever saw in your life—a variety which he obtained in Houlton, that came originally from New York. It has succeeded well with him, and made flour and bread, as we can testify from actual *testing* and *tasting*, equal in fineness, whiteness and purity, to any in America. The General has experimented in changing spring wheat and spring rye to the winter varieties. He sowed the spring varieties, in the fall. The succeeding harvest yielded but little more than he sowed. This crop, however, saved and sowed again, yielded well. In this way he has demonstrated the fact of the possibility of changing spring grain into winter grain. The various root crops also yield abundantly with him, as was amply proved by the specimens he shew us.

The General's children, having come of age when they can take care of themselves, and having each gone their way to seek their fortunes, he is left alone, and is desirous of selling his farm. Here is a chance for some enterprising man who has a flock of hardy boys to help in the labors of the field.

We spent the night very pleasantly, and in the morning were very obligingly furnished with one of the General's sure-footed ponies, which we mounted, and pursued our way to No. 11. The road, still being on Massachusetts land, *grew no better very fast*. As you approach No. 11, the country becomes more rolling or hilly, and the road passes over some very steep pitches, which it will be well to avoid, if possible, when the road shall be made permanently. When you come into No. 11, the road begins to improve. At first clearings and fenced fields begin to skirt the way, and then well improved farms, and comfortable, well painted farm houses surround you on every hand, and you presently come to a beautiful, thriving village, which has sprung up within the last dozen years. In 1838, we camped on the margin of the river near here, with a party of explorers. A few "choppings" had been made that summer, with a view of settling here, as the growth indicated good soil, and the location was favorable for the pursuit of various kinds of business. Since then a little city has sprung up. Four stores, a good hotel, school houses, and a good bridge across the Aroostook are among the improvements, and the citizens generally are intelligent, enterprising and thrifty. We arrived in the evening, and stopped at Smith's hotel, where we found an accommodating and gentlemanly landlord, and good quarters. In the morning we found that the untimely snow storm which intruded itself so early upon the people, even as far south as the Middle States, was piping without, with as much glee as if it had been mid-winter. This was an unexpected visiter, at the time of year, even in this northern latitude. The ground had not been frozen, the trees had not yet shed all their leaves, though seared by the autumnal frosts. The vegetables in the kitchen gardens had not all been gathered in. All had been caught napping, and Boreas was fluttering his feathers over the fields, and rattling the windows, and rollicking over the hills and the valleys, in great delight at the surprise he had caused, and the mischief he was making abroad. Of course we had no opportunity to go out and mark attentively the particular characteristics of the soil, or the many improvements that had been made, the productiveness of the farms, or peculiar advantages which the place holds out to new settlers. But we had cheerful company, and while the storm raged without, the time passed lightly within. We here met two of the surveying party that came in with us in 1838, Messrs. Dorman and Bearce, who took up lots here at the time, and have lived here ever since. Though still young men, they are among the *oldest settlers*—middle aged *patriarchs*—of the place. We were happy to find them enjoying life with a fair share of the "privileges and appurtenances" that to this world belongeth, and a goodly prospect of future prosperity and usefulness, provided, nevertheless, they use this world's goods, "as not abusing them."

And here, with many thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown us in that region, we must close our "Jottings in the Aroostook." We took passage with the mail carrier, who came down from Fort Kent on his way to Patten, and had but little time or opportunity for observation as we paddled along through the snow and slosh on our way. In Masardis we had time only to step into the garden of our friend Jos. Pollard and look at the thrifty condition of his fruit trees, up to our knees in snow. We arrived at Patten late in the evening, and left in the grey of the morning—all we could say of this beautiful and flourishing town would come under the head of *moonlight sketches*, and *cloudy* at that. A drizzling rain pattered upon us most of the way from Patten to Mattawamkeag, and shut out all the prospects on the road, whether pleasant or unpleasant.

We might here say something in regard to the future prospects of this section of the State—its advantages and its wants. We will only remark briefly, in this last respect, that the most pressing of her needs are, first, a settlement or arrangement with Massachusetts, so that she may either get out of our way or pursue as liberal a policy as Maine is beginning to pursue with her lands. Second, a liberal expenditure in finishing the great leading roads and thoroughfares throughout the region. Third, aid in removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Aroostook river. Fourth, arrangements for surveying and constructing a railroad or plank road, or both, forming avenues of easy travel to and from this interesting and valuable portion of our domain.

HYGIENIC PHYSIOLOGY.

A book with this title has just been published by Sanborn & Carter of Portland, designed for the use of schools. It is by T. S. Lambert, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute. It is "finely illustrated with numerous wood cuts and colored engravings," illustrating the various parts and organs of the body. The author has manifested not only a thorough knowledge of his subject, but great ingenuity in his manner of bringing it before his young readers in such a way as not only to gain their assent to the first simple and self-evident propositions, but also to lead them along in a pleasant and easy path by natural demonstrations from the facts given to a higher degree of knowledge in physiological science. Indeed, the reader seems to be reasoning himself into a demonstration of facts, and drawing correct inferences of his own as he goes along. It is a small but good and valuable work. You will find it for sale at Gaubert's, in this city.

ERROR CORRECTED. The story entitled Jenny Lawson, which was published in the 4th and 5th Nos. of the present volume of the Farmer, should have been credited to that excellent temperance paper, the New York Organ. We found the story in an exchange, without credit, and having the impression that it appeared originally in the National Era, we gave the credit accordingly. We certainly had no intention of defrauding our brother of the Organ, and now most cheerfully render him the credit that is due.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE CHURN.

There was a faint "mysterious rapping" in the Gospel Banner of last week, a copy of which we give below. It still accuses us of deception, affects great *elevation of dignity*, but is uncommonly *short winded*, considering the source or its origin.

"If the article in regard to ourself in the last *Maine Farmer*, can add any thing to the self-respect of the Editor or to the character of the paper in the estimation of its readers, we are perfectly willing they should make the most of the capital thus acquired by them. Of course no one will expect us to notice the scurrilous personal abuse of us in any other way than to remark that when we determined to expose—as we did faithfully expose—the deception practiced upon the readers of the *Farmer*, we were perfectly well aware of the nature of the animal we were unkenneling, and were prepared for the sort of discharges with which we should be met in reply. Some men seek protection by descending to a level that secures them from the attentions of those they assail;—of such a protection we freely give our neighbor the full benefit."

As far as it regards ourself, we here dismiss the subject, until we receive another unwarrantable and ungentlemanly attack; but as Dr. Chadbourn was put in a false position in the Banner of week before last, we give him a chance to speak for himself. If the Editor of the Banner knows what belongs to honor, candor and even handed justice, he will publish it too, together with the letters of B. P. Johnson, Esq., and Mr. Morey.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive by the Gospel Banner of Jan. 31, that the Churn question continues a prolific subject for editorial remarks and *crimination*. Permit me to correct a few errors the editor seems to *lie* under, that I presume he would not have given currency to, had he been in possession of all the facts. It is true, as Mr. Riddle says, that I was not a member of class IX, that examined Agricultural Implements; but it is not *therefore* true, as the editor asserts, that I was not on the jury that awarded medals on Churns. The jury at the World's Fair was divided into "groups," these again into "classes," "subjuries," &c., and special duties were assigned to each division. No individual class had authority to bestow medals. The class could only *recommend* such articles as they deemed worthy of medals, to the groups, and this body, composed of several classes, voted the medals or not, according to the evidence produced of their merits. In consequence of this arrangement, (probably not known to Mr. Riddle when he wrote his note,) I was present and voted, at the meeting of "group B," when the medal to the American Improved Churn was granted—not to the identical Churn sent out by Mr. Blanchard, (as the editor of the Banner unfortunately asserts that I said—I said no such thing)—but to "the Churn he was so extensively manufacturing," meaning to be understood as the same in principle and action—the only apparent difference was the superior workmanship of the one in the American Department. With the design, as it would seem, to lessen my credit, the editor alludes to me as "a Doct. C. whom he never heard of until he saw my letter," &c. Not to be known by the editor of the Gospel Banner may be a misfortune, but not my fault. It appears we were both at the World's Fair, but I was as ignorant of his presence as he was of the presence of the Churn. Had there have been a mutual introduction *all round*, it would have saved a deal of trouble and ink-shed. As I am unknown to the editor, and of course not to be believed, I will introduce other testimony, considering my own as rejected, and now out of the question. The editor surely will not deny some knowledge of Hon. B. P. Johnson, of the city of Albany, New York, who was sent out as Commissioner from that State to the World's Fair. As the editor makes honorable mention of Col. Johnson as a member of the jury in class IX, in the same article in which he so successfully *be-littles* me, the Colonel's testimony must be considered decisive.

[Here follows the letter of Mr. Johnson. As it was published in our last, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.]

The following letter or certificate from Mr. Morey, to whom Col. Johnson alludes, is not introduced to strengthen the Colonel's testimony, but to shew that others, besides Col. Johnson and myself, can testify to the same facts:

LONDON, Jan. 10th, 1852.

This may certify that some time in July, 1851. Porter Blanchard & Co., of Concord, N. H., consigned to me a Churn, for exhibition at the World's Fair, called "Davis' Self-adjusting Churn." I assigned it a conspicuous place in the American Department, and invited Col. Johnson's attention to it, as he was a juror on Agricultural Implements. As another Churn was on exhibition in the English Department, and registered for patent, operating apparently on precisely the same principles, I could do nothing with the American Churn but *retain* it in the exhibition on account of its superior manufacture. The English Churn received a Prize Medal as "an Improved American Churn."

(Signed) CHARLES MOREY.

It should be understood, as of some importance in this connection, that Mr. Morey was at that time "Acting Secretary" of the American Commissioner—a position that would necessarily make him familiar with the articles in the American Department of the Exhibition.

THOS. CHADBOURN.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1852.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE. A correspondent sends us the following, which exhibits the occupations of the members of the present Legislature of this State.

In the Senate are 11 traders, 10 farmers, 3 lumbermen, 2 lawyers, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 shipbuilder, 1 teacher and 1 tanner.

The House is composed of 65 farmers, 31 traders, 14 lawyers, 7 carpenters, 5 lumbermen, 5 clergymen, 5 cordwainers, 4 school teachers, 3 physicians, 2 blacksmiths, 2 master mariners 2 editors, 1 clothier, 1 civil engineer, 1 painter, 1 wheelwright, 1 tallow chandler, and 1 clerk.

A LIGHT IN YOUR POCKET. The inventions for obtaining instantaneous light are numerous and very ingenious. Among the most convenient contrivances for this purpose are Stocker's patent tapers, which you will find for sale at Simonton & Gower's Bookstore, in this city. They are composed of a small wax taper, on one end of which is a little bulb of a preparation of chlorate of potash, which ignites by a slight friction. They are packed away in a neat tray or case, in the cover of which is a socket to hold the taper while burning.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Democratic members of the Legislature in Convention last week, agreed upon the adoption of the Baltimore Platform of 1844 and 1848, and to abide by the nominations of the next Baltimore Convention. They nominated Gov. Hubbard for re-election. Selected Hon. Asa W. H. Clapp, and Amos M. Roberts, as delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention; and chose Hon. Rufus M'Intire, of York, and Hon. John C. Talbot, Senior, of East Machias, as candidates for electors at large, of President and Vice President, for 1852.

Several communications intended for this paper are crowded out, for want of room. They will appear hereafter.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS AND THE MAINE BOYS.

The following extracts are from a letter to the editor, dated at Big Bar, Middle Fork American River, El Dorado County, California, Nov. 11, 1851. The writer is Charles A. Metcalf, formerly of Winthrop. Accompanying the letter is a fine lithograph, representing Big Bar, where our friend is located, the dams and races for turning the water from the bed of the river, wheels for raising water for washing, the various operations of mining, the quarters of the miners, &c. This view of Big Bar was drawn and published by Edwin Glover, a Green Mountain boy, and it presents an interesting and instructive picture of California scenery and occupations, and is just the thing for the miner to enclose in a letter and send home to his friends.

DR. HOLMES:—I have been on this Bar a little more than three months, in company with my cousin, George S. Metcalf, who came out with me. As to the rest who came out with us, I do not know much about them or their whereabouts. This river is considered as rich as any in California. Fortunes have been made here, and I may say, fortunes have been spent. The history of gold hunting in California is something like this: A *few* make fortunes; the mass, by industry and economy, can make more than in the States; and some will always be poor in any country, even if they could shovel up the ore by the bushel. I would advise no one to come to California, who cannot bring with him a stout heart, and a mind to work, *it may be for years*. To such, and such *only*, would I give encouragement, for they will surely make a decent pile in time, *if they have their health*.

This river, I think, offers the best inducements of any place. It will probably be flowed for several miles both above and below this, and the bed of the river is known to be rich. Shares in the river companies are worth from $250 to $1200. Wages are now $6 per day, and board is $12 per week. Often some "*lucky hombre*" gets from one to two hundred dollars per day. One man took out of a crevice on the Bar, last week, $106 in two buckets or pails of dirt.

There are a large number of the hardy sons of Maine seeking for the ore among the hills and valleys, the mountains, ravines and canons of California, with a variety of success. I am acquainted with several, among whom are the following, viz.: Messrs. Fowler, Frost and Fuller, of Unity, on this Bar; also Wood and Parkhurst, at Kelsey's Dry Diggings; Bates, of Waterville, is there; also George Parkes, of Norridgewock; the Lockes, of Hallowell, are in the vicinity of Rough & Ready, Nevada Co, some forty miles from this place, doing well. Philbrick, formerly mine host of the Franklin House, Augusta, is in Sacramento, keeping a public house. Pettengill and Williams, of Winthrop, are on Jackson creek, in the Southern mines, engaged in quartz mining, and doing very well. Marston, formerly of Mt. Vernon, is at Rough & Ready, trading. Evans, Beck and Shepherd, of Cherryfield, are there; also Campbell, of the same place, is at Grass Valley, doing a good business. In fact, wherever there are mines or a prospect for gold, there are the boys of the "Pine tree State," true to her motto, "*Dirigo*." I have been thus particular in mentioning names, for the sake of their friends "away Down East," who may by this method learn of the whereabouts of some who have been long away.

Wood is worth nearly or quite two ounces, or $32 per cord; lumber, $120 per M. Provisions, at retail, are as follows: Flour, 20c. per lb.; potatoes, 20c.; butter, $1; dried apples and peaches, 40c.; beef, 30c.; onions, 60c.; pork, 28c.; ham, 47c.; sugar, 20c.; beans, 35c. per lb.; Stewart's syrup, $1 per gallon. Freight from the city is 8 cents per lb.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter, from Ralph Butler, Jr., who left this place for California in the bark Jas. A. Thompson, will undoubtedly be interesting to our readers. We copy it from the Farmington Chronicle:

SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL., Dec. 28, 1851.

FRIEND WHITNEY—Dear sir, I wrote you a short time since, in answer to your letter asking my advice in relation to coming to this State. My answer did not encourage such a step. I once had the vision of golden streams in California, and thought that all that was necessary in order to have them flow directly into my pocket was to come to California; and while I was viewing this one-sided image, I determined to try my luck—and having once made up my mind for the undertaking, my pride would not let me back out. I have, therefore, had a chance for my luck, and while that has been going on, have had ample opportunity to reflect upon the propriety of such a step on the part of the head of a family, and have no hesitation in pronouncing against it, even if there was an absolute certainty of making money. And after having learned from experience and otherwise, that the chances, are not in favor of bettering the condition of the pocket, unless a longer time than two years is allowed, it would be little less than robbery for me to advise you to take such a step. Does a well person know how to prize health? or does a person that never was without the comforts of family and home know how to appreciate them? You, sir, would soon learn how to appreciate home and friends.

This California is a great school, and one who has paid his tuition, and had the full benefit of a two years' teaching, can judge well of the institution. If you proposed to bring your family into this State to settle down for life, I could say but little if anything against such a step, farther than to advise you to tarry a few years for the benefit of the children.

I am favorably impressed with the natural advantages of the Pacific coast; the climate is one of the best of which earth can boast, and the time is not far distant when the coast of the Pacific will outdo the Atlantic in whatever pertains to elegance and luxury. Morality is not a quality that is much cultivated here, for pleasure, the customs of the French and South American people are generally adopted, as they are better adapted to a moving people, and we Californians are eminently such.

It appears as though Maine is destined to be nearly depopulated, if the accounts from there be correct, and I think they are, for hundreds arrive here every month from Maine, and when they get here they don't know what to do, and more than one half wish they never had left their homes—for one, I am among that number. My first business operations here were disastrous. When eight months in this State, my losses by fire and otherwise were about $4000; since which time I have been doing better, and hope soon to be able to return home, none the worse in pocket or morals than I was when I left. I expect to be at home in April, nothing in Providence preventing.

FROM EUROPE. The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, Jan. 24th, arrived at Halifax on Friday last. In England all parties are glancing with interest to the trial of strength that must soon take place between Lord John Russell and Parliament. In France a decree has been issued by which the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France. Louis Phillippe's donation to his children has been cancelled, and the amount appropriated to other purposes. A change of two members has been recently made in the French ministry. One or two attempts had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon. Austria has established a penal colony in Hungary.

VICTORIA PEN. This is the name given to a new steel pen got up by James French, Esq., 78 Washington street, Boston. It is well calculated for fine writing, being elastic and finely pointed. It should be called Victorious pen. You will find them in this city at Simonton & Gower's.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

MAHOMETAN AND PAGAN ABSURDITIES.—No. 2.

BY DR. JOHN S. LYNDE.

There is a formidable tribe in the interior of Sahara, the education of whose children consists principally in teaching them the use of the poniard, skill in disembowelling their enemies with their nails, and the plausible air in telling a lie.

There is a populous city of Hindostan whose inhabitants believe their high priest holds the keys of Paradise, it being an article of their faith that no man can enter the regions of bliss without a passport from him. He receives a gratuity for each one he signs.

In Pegu, the low people often sell their wives and daughters. If the wife prove false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray she gives him a dose of poison.

The Battas, a people who live in the interior of Sumatra, eat the prisoners they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. Human flesh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as a common food; though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar rapture of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands.

In a kingdom of Asia the warriors cut off the heads of their prisoners not even sparing women nor children. After which, eating themselves, they thrust a part into the mouths of the heads cut off, saying, "Eat, satisfy thy hunger; as thou hast been slain by my hand, so may thy kinsmen be slain by my kinsmen." A widow is obliged to remain a year near the grave of her husband, —the family bring her food.

The highest grandee, on some of the slave coasts, when he would address the monarch, lays aside his ornaments and his clothing—wraps a few weeds round his waist, prostrates himself at the door of audience, creeps to the throne, and speaks with his face towards the floor, then retires, creeping backwards. If any man accidentally touch the king's wife, his head is forfeited, and she is doomed to slavery.

Thus we have given a few among the many absurd and wicked customs of the eastern world, and the question will naturally arise in the reader's mind, what is the cause of these cruel and absurd customs? The answer lies principally in their forms of religion, which tolerate ignorance, and engender blind superstition. They worship gods of all characters and dispositions. In Ceylon, the priests reckon up one hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and thirty-five gods.—The polytheism of ancient Rome was a trifle compared with this.

Better hopes have begun to dawn upon the east, but the moral culture advances slowly, because authority is very oppressive everywhere, from the throne downwards. What missionaries have gained in one place they seem to have lost in another, and the fortunes of the missionary enterprise have been like the fortunes of Christianity, presenting remarkable periods of advance and decline.

The Mussulman hates the Christian with a mortal hatred, consequently not much can be done by the missionary in Mahometan states. In a great part of Asia he has to contend with the believers of Buddhism, whose worshippers are more numerous than any other form of faith among mankind. The doctrines of the Buddhists seem mainly to rest on the principle that the world, and sensible objects contained in it, are manifestations of the Deity, but of a transient and delusive character,—that the human soul is an emanation from Deity,—that after death it will again be bound to matter, and subjected to the miseries and accidents of this life, unless the individual to whom it belongs by the attainment of wisdom, through prayer and contemplation, succeeds in liberating it from that necessity, and secures its absorption into that divine essence from which it sprang.

This is only a part of the Christian doctrine, and it has a strong hold on the human belief.

The doctrine of the prophet of Mecca is partly a christian doctrine, for he was only an apostate from christianity. Thus part of the world has yielded to his miracles, or agreeable doctrines, and to the success of his arms. They seemed at once to demonstrate the favor of heaven and the truth of religion, which, flattering the feelings of the barbarous Orientals, combined a grand system of morality with simplicity of religious doctrines, and confidence in the irrevocable decrees of a Supreme Being with military glory and the pleasures of life. Hence one hundred and fifteen millions of our race hold fast to his religion.—The grossly sensual character of Mahomet's paradise constitutes, perhaps the greatest blemish in his religious system, and has exerted a debasing influence over all the countries where it has acquired an ascendancy.

Mahomet propagated, by dint of the sword, a religion consisting of only eight or ten leading points; such as to confess the unity of God—to acknowledge Mahomet his only prophet—to pray five times a day—to fast one month in the year—to pay a visit to Mecca once, at least, in life—to pay the tenth of all one possesses—to drink no wine—to eat no swine's flesh—and to make war upon the infidels. Hence, to make war upon infidels, or christians, is considered by the believers in Mahomet as an obligatory precept and act of religion.

The Koran tells us how God, who had spoken to the nations sunk in idolatry, by twenty-four thousand prophets, had at length sent the last, the seal and perfection of all the rest, Mahomet, in whom was vested the salvation of peace—how, to prevent the word of truth from being any more perverted by infidels, the Divine Mercy had written, with his *own hand*, the leaves of the Koran—how the Koran, by the virtue of its being the word of God, was, like its divine author, uncreated and eternal—how it had been transmitted from heaven, leaf by leaf, in twenty-four thousand nocturnal apparitions of the angel Gabriel—how the angel announced his approach by a small, clicking noise, which threw the prophet into a cold sweat—how, in the vision of one night, he travelled through ninety heavens, mounted on the animal called Borak—how, being endowed with the gift of miracles he walked in the sunshine without producing any shadow; caused by a single word, trees already withered to resume their verdure; filled the wells and cisterns with water; and split the disc of the moon in two—that, under the authority of a commission from heaven, Mahomet had propagated a religion the most worthy of God for its sublimity. In fine, to assert that there is a God, without knowing what he is—to believe in the words of a man, without understanding the language in which he speaks—to travel into a desert in order to pray to the Deity, who is everywhere—to wash the hands with water, and not abstain from bathing them in human blood—to fast all day, and feast in the night—to give alms of their own property, and to plunder the property of their neighbor, is the transcendant religion of Mahomet.

In our next we shall give reasons why such absurdities should be put an end to by secular power.

THE AUGUSTA DRAMATIC CLUB will give an Exhibition at Winthrop Hall, this (Wednesday) evening. We think our citizens should liberally patronize their exhibitions, as, by so doing, they will greatly encourage the Club in their efforts for self-improvement. The Club is assisted by saveral young ladies of this city, and, we doubt not, will give satisfaction to their visitors.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

California Gold. From estimates based on custom house statistics, it is supposed that the yield of gold for 1851, has been $75,000,000.

Mrs. Forrest on the stage. Mrs. Forrest who has recently obtained a divorce from her husband made a very successful debut, at Brougham Lyceum, New York, on Monday evening of last week, in *Lady Teazle*, in the play of "The School for Scandal," to an immensely crowded house.

Hungarian Loans. The Hungarian General Committee have completed the preparations for making the loan. Bonds will be issued for sums of five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars; bearing the signature of Kossuth, and to be made payable on the establishment of the Hungarian Government.

Counterfeit gold. Counterfeit $20 gold pieces have made their appearance in Cincinnati. They are well executed, and bear a faithful resemblance to the genuine. In weight they lack. There are also counterfeit half and quarter eagles.

Not invited. The Board of Aldermen of Louisville, by unanimous vote, rejects a resolution extending an invitation to Kossuth to visit that city as its guest.

New Post Office. A Post office has been established in Cumberland county, at Edes' Falls, (Naples) and Emery Edes, Esq., appointed Post Master.

Immigration. The total immigration at the port of New York, during the month of January, just expired, was 12,706, same time last year, 17,240.

Fall of rock at Niagara. On Sunday last, at Niagara, a portion of the rock of Horse Shoe Falls, on the American side, between the island and the Tower, fell. The portion gone is about 100 feet, and includes the rock at the right of the bridge that leads to the Tower.

A man reading his own Obituary. A Sheffield (Eng.) paper says that the venerable poet Montgomery has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction, and what is more, read them without the aid of glasses.

Badly frozen. The Ellsworth Herald learns that Capt. Ephraim Watts of Mt. Desert, was so badly frozen that it is feared he will lose his feet.

Insane Wives. During the last year, it is said the wives of nine men were sent to the Insane Hospital in Worcester, in consequence, in almost every instance, of the departure of their husbands for California.

Conspiracy to Take Life. Samuel Ayland and Gustaf Tusholsky, Germans, and wealthy manufacturers of New York, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to take the life of Charles Fox, a rival tradesman. Gustaf Albresht, a German, makes affidavit that Ayland and Tusholsky offered him $25 to take the life of Fox. The affair will be investigated.

Earthquake. The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 24th ult., says: "A shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt yesterday in various parts of the city. The vibration seemed to be north and south. A lady sitting in a third-story room observed the door of a wardrobe near her to be thrown suddenly open about six inches, and closed again by the violence of the concussion."

Kossuth fund. Kossuth, in a letter to a committee, states that he has received $30,000 for the cause of Hungary, and has contracted for 40,000 muskets at $2 each. He opposes the large amounts spent for banquets and parades, and says had the same money been given to him, his mission would have been ended.

Expedition to Japan. The Naval expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry, will depart in March, and the Mississippi will be the flag ship. The Cumberland and St. Lawrence will make a part of the squadron.

Kidnapper pardoned. Governor Bigler (of Pennsylvania) has pardoned George F. Alberti, who was convicted on a charge of kidnapping a colored child, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Alberti had been in prison a little over one year.

Deaths in California. The Bangor Whig says: "Since the commencement of the California fever, seven men who have left the town of Sebec for California have died. This is a large tribute of human life for one small town to make of its enterprising men, for the procurement of gold. To show that the risk was somewhat anticipated it may be stated that in all these cases life was insured."

Small Pay. According to the regulations of the jury system in New York, the sum of twelve and a half cents is all that is allowed jurors in any case, no matter how long or short a time it occupies. The jurors in the Forrest divorce case were paid, *for thirty-four days labor and confinement*, only this pitiful sum.

Wine, Tea, &c. The aggregate value of the wines annually imported into the United States is about $2,000,000; of brandy $3,000,000; of beer $175,000; of tobacco, snuff and cigars $1,750,000. The value of tea annually imported is $5,000,000; of coffee $12,000,000; and of fruits (raisins, figs, almonds, &c.,) $1,000,000.

Neander's Library. The Rochester Democrat is informed that this valuable library has been purchased for the Rochester University. It contains 4,600 volumes, and is supposed to be the most valuable Theological Library in the word.

Fire. The Free Meeting House at Damariscotta Milla was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last—supposed to have taken in the vestry, from the stove pipe.

Salaries of Governors. The aggregate salaries of the Governors of the thirty-one States is $72,766. Rhode Island gives the lowest in the list—$400 per annum, and California the highest, $10,000. The next in the list is Louisiana, the salary of whose Governor is $6,000.

Miseries of Great Men! Mr. Clay is constantly receiving boxes, and bottles, and packages of quack medicines, from all parts of the country, recommended for all sorts and descriptions of diseases.

An Obstinate Governor. Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica had his household furniture sold some months since, under an execution issued for taxes, which he refused to pay, on the ground that the Governor ought to be exempt from taxes *ex dignitate*. Last accounts say that he has been obliged to give in, and has paid up the balance.

Emigrants in Canada. Forty one thousand immigrants landed in Canada during the past year, and of this number upward of twenty-two thousand were Irish.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that on Monday last, Miss Lincoln, a young lady about twenty years of age, was instantly killed and most shockingly mangled by a train of cars on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, in Brunswick. It appears that there were two trains near—one had just passed on one track, and the other was backing up on the other track. The deceased had stepped across one track and on to the other, her attention being taken up by the train which had just passed, so that she did not perceive the one which was backing up, and which ran over her before she could be made aware of the danger.

THE HARMONEONS. This band of Ethiopian singers have recently given several concerts in this city, to crowded houses, and to the especia gratification of the lovers of fun.

CONVENTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MAINE PRESS.

The Convention of Publishers and Editors held at Darby Hall, on Friday last, although not so numerously attended as we were in hopes it would have been, was, nevertheless, a very pleasant meeting.

We have copied below, from the Journal, a report of the business proceedings. The supper at the Stanley House was a rare treat for the sawdusters—not only as it regards the viands prepared in Baker's best style, but also for the feast of reason and flow of fun, which pervaded the assembly. A committee was chosen to call another meeting next year. We hope that whoever of the craft may be alive and in the ranks then, will deem it a duty to lay by business a day or two, and devote the time to the promotion not only of what particular business the good of the whole may demand, but to the cultivation of each other's acquaintance, and the social enjoyments which such acquaintance cannot fail to produce. It is right and proper that men into whose hands is placed the press—the mouth piece of the people—should become better known to each other, and that although laboring in different capacities and in different departments, they should cherish that social spirit, that unity of feeling, which gives life and animation and efficiency to all associations among us.

Agreeably to public notice, the members of the Maine Press assembled in the Common Council room of this city, at 10 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order by Moses Littlefield of the (Skowhegan) Clarion, and on his motion Dr. E. Holmes of the Maine Farmer, (Augusta) was called to the chair for the purpose of a temporary organization. J. Bartlett of the Bangor Jeffersonian was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report what business may properly be considered by the Convention, viz: Messrs. Littlefield, Homan of the Gospel Banner, Wheeler of the Kennebec Journal, Shaw of the Eastern (Bath) Times, and Morrill of the Gardiner Fountain.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the Convention then adjourned till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON. The Convention assembled at the appointed hour, when the business committee through its chairman, submitted the following report:

That they recommend to the Convention the following gentlemen as officers for its permanent organization, viz;

For President—MOSES LITTLEFIELD of Skowhegan.
For Vice Presidents—DR. E. HOLMES of Augusta, HENRY CARTER of Portland.
For Secretary—JOSEPH BARTLETT of Bangor.

That they recommend the following subjects for the consideration of the Convention:

1st. The present Postal System and its modification, now pending, as affecting the Newspaper Press of Maine.

2d. The general interests of the Press, in relation to its subscription.

3d. The general interests of the Press in relation to its advertising system.

5th. The best method of regulating the apprentice system.

The committee also recommend that a standing committee of three be raised at this Convention, empowered to call a similar convention next year.

The following resolutions were then offered by different members of the business committee, and after a full discussion, were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVES UPON THE POSTAGE LAWS.

1. *Resolved*, That it is for the interest of the people that the country press shall be sustained, and some regard should be had by Congress to its rights and welfare in the construction or amendment of the postage laws.

2. *Resolved*, That the interests of the newspaper press in Maine demand that the postage upon newspapers shall be graduated in some degree in proportion to the distance of transportation and the size of the paper.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider the present scale of postages upon regular papers as an improvement upon the former law, and are willing to retain them as they now are; and we protest against the amendment now pending in Congress, which goes to establish a nearly uniform rate upon

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamer Niagara from Liverpool, Jan. 16, arrived at Halifax, Feb. 4th. The news from England is not important.

FRANCE. It is announced that the Constitution will be promulgated between the 15th and 20th, to allow time for the publication of the most urgent of the organic laws.

The papers are filled with accounts of the removal of the prisoners sent to Cayenne. Among them are two more ex-representatives, M. Alexandre Martin, and M. Michot Bronten, who sat for Loiret. Eight political prisoners had been transferred to the port of Doullens. It was thought that a second list of persons proscribed and banished from France, would have appeared in the *Moniteur*. It has been postponed. It was reported to contain the names of some of the most eminent members of the Council of State, and several of the editors of the Orleanist papers.

On Monday, 12th, in execution of the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard, a quantity of arms was taken to the different Moiries, and given up to the authorities. They were afterwards taken thence in large quantities to the Tuileries for safe keeping.

The posts previously occupied by the national Guards are now guarded by the troops of the Seine.

A decree had been issued, declaring that within three days the property of insurgents who had taken to flight was to be requested, and administered by the Director of the State domains in the Department in conformity with the civil and military laws.

The *Moniteur* publishes the new constitution, as indicated in the proclamation. The President is to be responsible Governor for ten years; justice is to be dispensed in the President's name; he has the initiative of laws and right of pardoning; he presents an annual message, commands the land and sea forces, declares war, and makes treaties; appoints to all functions. "I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the President," is the oath required from all public functionaries. In case of the President's death, the Senate convokes the nation for a new election. The President is entitled by a secret deed to designate a citizen as meriting the confidence of the people.

It is announced in the London Times that Napoleon is about to strengthen his position by matrimonial alliance with a Princess of Sweeden, daughter of Oscar, and grand-daughter on the mother's side of Eugene Beauharnais. She is said to be in her 22d year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother.

The Globe correspondent remarks that the President styles himself Prince President, which may lead to the resumption of titles,

It is rumored that the *Moniteur* will, on Friday, (this day Jan. 16th.) contain the names of the Senators, on Saturday those forming the Council of State, and on Sunday the Electoral Law.

It is probable that the age for voting by universal suffrage will be raised from twenty to twenty-five.

The National Guard out of uniform delivered up their arms with great regularity.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor has ordered that in all imperial decrees, he is to be styled His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty.

It is said that the coronation of Francis Joseph I. as Emperor of the Austrians, will take place early in the Spring.

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States, the Turkish Ambassador and Swiss Envoy, were not invited to a grand ball given by the first Minister of the Crown a week ago.

DENMARK. It is announced that the Danish government has yielded to the demand of Austria and Prussia respecting the government of the Duchies, and the difference so long pending may now be presumed to be settled—subject to their ratifications by the Chambers.

INDIA AND CHINA. The mail from Bombay had arrived with dates to the 17th Dec. The Burmanese Court had thirty-five days allowed them to consider the demands made, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Commodore Lambert would proceed up the Irawaddi and commence hostilities at Rangoon.

By Letters from Hong Kong to Nov. 29th, it is said that the mandarins are purchasing arms and warlike stores of all kinds. The rebels are said to be near Canton. The Yellow river has burst its banks, and trade in the North is interrupted. Additional troops are proceeding from India and the Mauritius.

FROM LIBERIA. The Liberia Herald of Dec. 17th states that men and ammunition were immediately sent to the beseiged at Bassa cove. The attack on Fishtown was sudden, and made on the morning of Nov. 4th. Grando being at the head of 300 men, they quickly took possession of the garrison, which was entirely unprepared for the attack. Grando, who is of the tribe called Fishmen, was on friendly terms with the republic when he commenced his depredations. It is pretty evident that some foreign tradesmen were the abettors of the attack.

On Monday, Nov. 12, another attack was made on Bassa Cove, which was speedily repulsed. On Wednesday, the 14th, the town was again assaulted, and severe fighting took place. Grando was repulsed, with the loss of his principal warrior and from 40 to 50 men. His force amounted to near 1000. Only three were wounded on the part of the besieged.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE. Chief Justice Oakley on Saturday morning ordered a decree to be entered in this case, dissolving the marriage tie; Mrs. Forrest to be at liberty to marry *again*, but Mr. Forrest *not to marry* again during the lifetime of Mrs. Forrest. Also, awarding to Mrs. Forrest $3000 a year, during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit, and that the sum of $3,750 accruing to the present time, together with taxed costs, be paid by Mr. Forrest forthwith, he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the $3000 a year, instead of its being a lien upon his real estate, and she, Mrs. Forrest, to resign all right of dower. Mr. Van Buren obtained leave to enter within thirty days a case, or a bill of exceptions on appeal to the General term.

OHIO STATE HOUSE BURNED. *Columbus Feb, 1st.* The old State House, at this place, was consumed by fire at three o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate chamber, and destroyed every thing, except the Clerk's desk, containing most of the valuable papers. The Legislature will probably adjourn after receiving Kossuth, who is expected here on Wednesday. The supreme court room, or the Odeon, will be used by the Legislature, until other arrangements are made for their accomodation.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND. We understand that a certificate of intention of marriage was issued this morning from the city Registrar's office, the parties to which were Mr. Otto Goldschmit, pianist, of Hamburg, and Miss Jenny Maria Lind, of Stockholm. They were afterwards married under the Protestant Episcopal form. The bridegroom is well known to the public, in connection with Miss Lind's concerts.

[Boston Traveller, of Thursday eve.

THE RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA. One thousand passengers sailed in the Cherokee and Prometheus for California from New York on the 6th. The steamers two months ahead have their full complement of passengers engaged. Fifty dollars premium is offered for tickets by the Ohio. All the berths on the Isthmus steamers are taken up to the 1st of April, and those for that month are rapidly filling up.

ANXIOUS TO GO. The steamer City of New York, which was to have sailed on Saturday for Chagres, was detained in consequence of there being such a number going to California the agent refused to issue any more tickets, and when she was to sail they found two hundred more aboard than had tickets; the police was sent for and cleared the ship which was to sail on Sunday.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE. Mr. Stockton presented the resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey, relating to Kossuth and intervention, and highly favorable to his cause. Mr. Stockton spoke at length in favor of maintaining the right of intervention, but against intervention as advocated by Kossuth.

Mr. Miller said that he had received a copy of the resolutions and should take an early opportunity to express his sentiments.

Mr. Hamlin presented similar resolutions from Maine.

The bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the compromise resolution.

HOUSE. Nothing of general importance was passed upon till the adjournment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE. Several communications and petitions were presented, and certain private bills were passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to enforce discipline in the navy. Mr. Badger explained his amendment, which was agreed to and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Hale moved an additional amendment providing that all appointments in the navy be for ten years.—The amendment was rejected, 7 to 30. After some debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the act of 1850, providing for the holding of courts inc ase of sickness of the Judges, was also ordered engrossed.

Mr. Badger moved that the debate on the compromise resolution be postponed until Tuesday next.—Agreed to.

HOUSE. Mr. Andrews presented the resolutions of Maine on intervention. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Clark asked leave to introduce a bill from the military committee, inquring into the expediency of establishing additional posts on the overland route through Missouri to California, the object of which was better to protect emigrants.

Mr Jones of Tennessee objected.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the special order of the day, being the Senate and House bills, explanatory of the bounty land act of 1850.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE. Mr. Stockton presented a memorial from Commodore Wilkes, asking an appropriation of $500-000, for another expedition to the Arctic seas to search for Sir John Franklin. Referred to the naval committee. Also a petition in favor of a line of steamers from Jersey City to Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill granting lands to the States for the relief and support of the indigent insane, and moved reference to a select committee. Motion carried, and the chair to appoint a committee.

Mr. Gwin offered a resolution, that the Secretary of war communicate to the Senate what appropriation has been recommended by the board of engineers, charged with planning the fortifications for the bay of San Francisco. Adopted.

The Iowa land bill was then taken up.

HOUSE. The speaker presented a communication from the President, relative to the claims against Portugal.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate and House bills relative to bounty land warrants.

Mr. Campbell of Illinois favored the Senate bill, but opposed the House bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. Mr. Rusk of Texas, reported a joint resolution to establish certain mail routes, in an amendment, authorizing the Postmaster General to have the mail carried over the plank road in such places as he may deem proper. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill to provide for the better protection of the people of California and Oregon, and spoke of the urgent necessity of reinforcements of troops to keep the Indians in check. The subject was referred.

On motion the discussion of the census printing was resumed.

The Senate adjourned before any vote was taken.

HOUSE. Mr. Houston reported the civil and diplomatic bill, which was read twice and committed.

The House went into committee upon the bill making land warrants assignable.

Numerous amendments were proposed. One by Mr. Mason, adopted, providing for the location upon any land subject to private entry at the time, at a minimum price, and when located the land shall be subject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and a quarter per acre. The locater shall pay the difference between the value of it, a dollar and a quarter, and the tract of land located. The amendment of Mr. Felch, making the holder of the warrant bear the expense of the location, was also adopted. All other amendments were rejected, when, without concluding, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Several documents were ordered to be printed, among them, Alfred Guthrie's essay upon steam explosions. Some five or six bills on the private calendar were disposed of.

HOUSE. The House soon after the reading of the journal went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Senate bill making land warrants assignable.

Various amendments were debated, and the committee after considering the subject for two hours, rose and reported the bill to the House, which, after striking out all except the first section as amended on motion of Mr. Mason yesterday, finally passed.

Several executive communications were presented and referred.

Mr. Appleton of Massachusetts presented a memorial from certain citizens of Boston, calling the attention of Congress to the situation of the harbor of that city.—The memorial was referred and the House adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented remonstrances against the extension of a patent to McCormick's reaper. Referred.

The bill appropriating $72,500 for refitting and repairing the national library was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was taken up. Mr. Shields made a lengthy and powerful speech in behalf of the resolution, reviewing the whole subject, and expatiating in glowing terms on the Irish character. He said he believed the appeal of this Government, without compromising the dignity of either nation, would result in the liberation of the exiles, as he believed the British Government would rejoice at the opportunity of liberating the prisoners with some show of grace.

Mr. Seward got the floor, and the subject was postponed.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society was holden at this place on Tuesday. The number present was small, tho' it indicated a little improvement from last year. The officers elected were as follows:

Robert Ayer, Winslow, President. Isaiah Marston, Waterville, Amasa Dingley, Winslow, Vice Presidents. W. Dyer, Secretary and Librarian. Joseph Percival, Treasurer and Collector. Ephraim Maxham, Agent. John Otis, Johnson Williams, John F. Hunnewell, Warren Percival, Trustees.

The report of the Committee on Crops was read and accepted.

Several items of business, deemed of considerable importance to the Society, were transacted: among others the trustees were instructed to make arrangements for taking a fee of ten cts. at the door from visitors to the fair next year, excepting only members of the Society, with their families, and such persons as present articles for exhibition. A committee of one from each town was appointed to circulate the constitution and by-laws for signatures, and to endeavor to awaken a more general interest in the objects of the Society. This committee consisted of Abner Buck, Fairfield; Wm. Ellis, Smithfield; J. Percival, Waterville; A. Rollins, Belgrade; R. R. Drummond, Winslow; D. Howard, Clinton; J. F. Hunnewell, China; H. Jaquith, Albion; Wm. Taber, Unity; E. W. Bush, Burnham; W. Percival, Vassalboro'; E. G. Sawtelle, Sidney.

A committee was also appointed to visit such farmers within the limits of the Society as time and opportunity will permit, for purposes of inquiry and consultation—with a view to communicating, through the press, such matters as may be thought of general interest to the Society. This committee consisted of E. Maxham, Isaiah Marston, R. R. Drummond and John B Clifford.

The occasion afforded a highly pleasant interview and consultation, and it was a matter of general regret with those present that so few members of the Society were present.

[Waterville Mail.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE. Later accounts from the Rio Grande report that Caravajal, with 500 men, was encamped fifteen miles from Davis' rancho, and that recruits were daily arriving.

The Mexican forces on the opposite side of the river number 1200 men, and the Mexican General was seizing and confiscating the property of the insurgents.

INDIANS. The last census shows that the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country is 418,009. Of this number 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored teritories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 95,130 belonging to the tribes living in New Mexico; 35,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

Fifty-four persons were lately sent to the galeys in Rome for robbing the Assaye-office.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE. The bill to incorporate the Lewiston bank and savings institute was taken up, debated, and passed to be engrossed, 15 to 7. When the bill came up on its final passage, Mr. Cary of Aroostook spoke against it, and the matter was laid on the table. Several bills were read and assigned, and others were passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Mr. Gilman of Hallowell, introduced an order amending the rules so that bills and resolves making appropriations shall have their final reading on Wednesday of the week subsequent to the week when they receive their previous reading.

The order was debated at considerable length, and finally adopted, 84 to 17.

On motion of Mr. Young of Camden, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to do away with the publication of intention of marriage. The vote was reconsidered and the order referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the House of Messrs. Farley of Newcastle, Chapman of Biddeford, Goodell of Hampden, Miller of Ellsworth, Noyes of Belfast, Wildes of Waldoborough, and Humans of Vassalborough.

Finally passed—Bill to incorporate Lewiston Falls bank and savings institution.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE. Petition of the city of Portland to loan its credit to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad company came up from the House referred to a joint select committee. The Senate joined Messrs. Brown of Hancock, Walker of Oxford, Neal of Kennebec. Subsequently the committee reported an order of notice.

Mr. Cary called up the bill to incorporate the Lewiston bank and savings institute.

A long debate ensued and a motion was made to recommit, which was refused, 11 to 16. The bill was then passed to be enacted.

The Senate joined Messrs. Piper of Penobscot, Titcomb of York, and Mitchell of Franklin to the joint special committee raised to consider an order to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring the intentions of marriage to be published.

Mr. Leavitt of Somerset introduced the following order, which was passed:

Ordered, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing some general laws regulating savings institutes.

On motion of Mr. Carlton of Lincoln, ordered, That the committee on the State Prison be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further legislation respecting the conflicting duties now existing between the Inspectors of the State Prison and the committee of the council, and for such purpose a sub-committee be authorized to visit said Prison.

HOUSE. Mr. Carter of Portland presented a memorial of the city of Portland, asking for authority to loan its credit, which was referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the House, of Messrs. Carter, Hanson of Gorham, Chapman of Biddeford, Buzzell of Limerick, Noyes of Belfast, Lowell of Lewiston, and Walker of Runford.

The bill in relation to gaming houses was taken up, and discussed at considerable length. Without taking any question, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. The chair announced the following as the committee on the Senatorial apportionment: Messrs. Bridges, Porter, Piper, Lancaster, Tobey, Garland and Hobbs; on the Representative apportionment, Messrs. Brown, Littlefield, Vinal, Lermond, Chapman, Neal and Adams.

Several bills were passed to be engrossed, and read and assigned, petitions presented and referred, &c.

HOUSE. Report against repealing the act giving to laborers on lumber a lien thereon, was received from the Senate accepted, and on motion of Mr. Gilman was laid on the table.

Finally passed—Bills to incorporate Waldoborough fire and marine insurance company; a bill to amend chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes; to incorporate Winthrop and Readfield bank; resolve making an appropriation for the repairs of the State Prison.

The bill additional to chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes (in relation to gaming) was taken up and debated by Mr. Farley of Newcastle and Mr. Sanborn of Bangor till the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Hobbs, from the committee on railroads and bridges, reported reference to the next legislature of petition of Daniel Bunker, et als. for a railroad from North Anson to West Waterville. Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Chapman the Senate proceeded to consider the bill relating to the increase of the pay of the county commissioners. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Walker, Boynton, Spinney, Leavitt and Carlton, and then laid on the table.

Finally passed—Act to incorporate the Winthrop and Readfield bank; to incorporate the Waldoborough fire and marine insurance company; to amend the 25th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolve in favor of the State Prison; to change the name of the Calais Village Baptist society; to set off certain territory from Readfield to Kennebec; to incorporate the Hancock mutual fire insurance company.

HOUSE. Bill additional to chapter 35 of Revised Statutes, (gambling bill) came up in order, the question being on an amendment to insert "common" before the word "gaming," the tenth line of the second section.

After a very lengthy and animated debate, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Noyes of Belfast, by leave, laid on the table a bill granting further appeals from the county commissioners, which, on his motion was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Carlton of Whitefield, by leave, laid on the table a bill to amend section 7th of the 120th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and the same was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Piper of Penobscot, presented the petition of D. B. Hinckley, Thomas Jenness and John Huckins and 297 others for a law to prevent the use of tobacco.

The petition was read, and on motion of Mr. Piper was referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Fish, Porter and Fowler.

Finally passed—Bill to incorporate the Rockland fire and marine insurance company; bill to incorporate the farmer's live stock mutual insurance company.

HOUSE. An abstract of the returns of the several railroad companies in this State was received, and 600 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cheney of Lebanon introduced an order inquiring into the expediency of prohibiting railroad companies from employing any person on their roads who uses intoxicating drinks.

After some discussion, Mr. Sanborn of Bangor moved an amendment instructing the committee to report such a bill. Mr. Cheney accepted the amendment, and the order was passed.

The following committee on the part of the House, to apportion the State for the election of Senators, was appointed:—

County of Penobscot—Woodman of Exeter, Nickerson of Orrington.

County of Franklin—Noyes of Jay.

County of Hancock—Colby of Bucksport, Noyes of Deer Isle.

County of Cumberland—Hanson of Gorham, True of New Gloucester.

County of Waldo—Noyes of Belfast, Boardman of Islesborough.

County of Aroostook—Tabor of Houlton.

County of Somerset—Piper of Starks, Kimball of Athens.

County of Kennebec—Small of Wales, Bean of Readfield.

County of Lincoln—Lowell of Lewiston, Chapman of Nobleborough, Wildes of Waldoborough.

County of Washington—Smith of Calais, Talbot of Lubec, Hopkins of Jonesport.

County of York—Mitchell of Kennebunk, Kezer of Parsonsfield.

County of Oxford—Chapman of Andover, Norcrors of Livermore, Ford of Waterford.

Committee on the Part of the House to apportion the State for Representatives:—

County of Oxford—Ludden of Turner, Watson of Hiram.

County of Penobscot—Goodell of Hampden, Holt of Dixmont, Woodbury of Eddington.

County of Hancock—Parker of Hancock.

County of Cumberland—Horton of Portland, Warren of Durham.

County of Waldo—Woodman of Searsmont, Vickery of Unity.

County of Franklin—Smith of Phillips.

County of Aroostook—Alexander of Linneus.

County of Somerset—Dascomb of Bloomfield, White of Skowhegan, Merry of West Portland.

County of Piscataquis—Sampson of Parkman.

County of Kenebec—Heath of Monmouth, Gilman of Hallowell.

County of Lincoln—O'Brien of Thomaston, Rice of Bath.

County of Washington—Foster of East Machias, Dinsmore of Harrington, Stevens of Steuben.

County of York—Littlefield of Wells, Joy of Limington.

Finally passed—Bills to incorporate Rockland fire and marine insurance company; to incorporate farmers' mutual live stock insurance company of the State of Maine.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

SENATE. The usual number of petitions were presented and referred, and several bills were read and assigned.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Cleaveland of Passadumkeag, the committee on agriculture was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of a bounty on wheat and corn raised in this State.

On motion of Mr. Smart of Troy the committee on the judiciary was directed to inquire whether equitable compensation is now allowed by law to witnesses for travel and attendance upon courts.

Mr. Smith of Calais called up the petition of Daniel B. Hinckley et al. for a law against the use of tobacco, and it was referred in concurrence. The following are the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Sanborn of Bangor, Grover of Southport, Nye of Temple, Hatch of Windsor, Gould of Lincolnville, Talbot of Lubec, and Cox of Brunswick.

A WARNING. We understand that out of a company of some ten or twelve which left Palmyra, in this county, last fall, for California, news has been received that three of them are dead, and four more lay at the point of death.

[Skowhegan Clarion.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	5 00 @ 7 00	Round, Hogs,	6 75 @ 8 25
Beans,	1 00 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 @ 11
Corn,	80 @ 85	Dried Apples,	4 @ 5
Oats,	37 @ 40	Cooking do.	25 @ 30
Seed Wheat,	1 75 @ 2 00	Winter do.	50 @ 68
Rye,	80 @ 85	New Potatoes,	40 @ 50
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	10 @ 11
Lard,	10 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 25
Mutton,	4 @ 5	Red Top,	75 @ 90
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, loose,	7 00 @ 8 00
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	00 @ 1 00
Eggs,	14 @ 17	Fleece Wool	30 @ 33
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, February 5.

At Market, 1025 Cattle, 3250 Sheep and Lambs, and 000 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $6 25; first quality, $5 75 @ $6 00; second, $5 00 @ $5 75; third, $4 25 @ $5 00.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $23 to $42.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sales from $2 50 to $3 75. Extra lots, $4 00 @ $5 75.

SWINE.—None in the market.

BOSTON MARKET, February 9.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, $4 62½ @ $4 68; fancy brands, $4 75 @ $4 87½; Ohio and Michigan, $4 62½ @ $4 68; St. Louis, $4 50 @ $4 62½.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 72 @ 73c; white, 69 @ 70c. Northern Oats, 40 @ 41. Rye, 73c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 75 @ 80c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25, 1849.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Panacea advertised for the cure of human ailments there is none in which we have more confidence than in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

The following is from a very respectable source:

Boston, Nov. 27, 1848.—Mr. S. W. Foute—Dear Sir: Although averse to having my name made public in the newspapers, I make this unsolicited statement, and you are at liberty to make use of it as you may please. In the fall of 1847, I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough that lasted through the winter and spring, and caused me to raise blood and phlegm continually, day and night, which greatly reduced me in flesh and strength; I tried several kinds of medicine, with little or no effect; I had become feeble and emaciated, and began to despair of ever getting relief, when by the advice of my friends I was induced to try Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, and after having taken five bottles I found myself nearly or quite well, and to this alone, I think I owe present existence. I shall be happy to give further information to any one who will call on me.

Respectfully yours, WM. WHEELER, Grocer.
Harrison Avenue, rear 730 Washington street. 6

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFREN, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell. Sold also by Druggists and Agents throughout the State. 52

Union Sabbath School Convention.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Sabbath Schools in Augusta and Hallowell, respectfully invite the friends of Sabbath Schools in Kennebec County and vicinity, to meet in Convention at the **South Church in Hallowell**, on *Tuesday, Feb. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.*, to consider the best methods to increase the efficacy of our Sabbath School System. The meetings will continue through Wednesday. It is hoped that every school within convenient distance, will be represeated by Pastor, Superintendent, Teachers and Scholars.

O. BROWN, of the Cong. S. S., Augusta.
E. K. ROBINSON, Bapt. " "
J. L. HEATH, Meth. " "
G. W. GOULD, " W. Bapt. " "
D. LAKEMAN, Meth. S. S., Hallowell.
WM. WILSON, Bapt. " "
R. G. LINCOLN, Cong. " "
Hallowell, Feb. 5th, 1852.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Vassalboro', January 25th, by Jonathan Mower, Esq. Mr. ASA BRADLEY to Mrs. LOVINA WORTH.

In Montville, Capt. JOHN W. CARLTON of Belfast, to Miss PRUDENCE A. EVERETT.

In Dexter, Mr. GEO. F. HOWARD of Lancaster, Mass., to Miss MARY E CROMMETT of Corinna.

In Frankfort, Mr. DAVID H. STUBBS to Miss HANNAH D. PORTER.

In Auburn, Mr. ISAAC LOMBARD to Miss BETHENA S. MERRILL.

In New Gloucester, CHARLES BOOTHBY, M. D., to Miss HELEN L. SWEETSIR.

In Westbrook, Mr. CHARLES S. NORCROSS of Danville, to Miss DEBORAH R. BATES.

In Cornville, Mr. SILAS R. WYMAN to Miss RUBY J. WELD.

In Mercer, Mr. THOMAS M. ATKINSON to Mrs. MARY I. TOBY of Fairfield.

In St. Albans, Mr. JESSE C. MOWER to Miss ANGELINE S. BROWN.

In Pittston, Mr. W. W. McCAUSLAND of Bath, to Miss CORONET B. MOORE.

In Camden, Mr. WM. BRITT to Miss MELISSA M. MANNING.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, January 28th, ABIGAIL INGRAHAM, widow of Moses Ingraham, aged 82.

In this city, February 1st, VIOLETTE McCAUSLAND, daughter of Hiram and Betsey McCausland, aged 4 years and 4 mos.

In Pittston, DENNIS GOULD, aged 86.

In Winthrop, ABIGAIL TRUFANT, widow of Joshua Trufant, formerly of Bath, aged 77. [Bath papers please copy.]

In Farmington, January 13th, SARAH MORRISON, wife of John Morrison, Esq., aged 56.

In Vassalboro', January 4th, CHARLES FREDERICK WYER, aged 5 years and 8 months; January 19th, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WYER, aged 9 years and 5 months, children of Shubael and Sally Wyer. [New Bedford Mercury please copy.]

In Eastport, ELIZABETH CHILDS, widow of Willard Childs, aged 70.

In Wells, EUNICE HOBBS, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Hobbs, aged 22.

In Fairfield, Miss E. K. MAYNARD, aged 27.

In Perry, JAMES BROWN, 2d, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 94.

In Skowhegan, ELIZA M BOIES, wife of Ithamer E. Boies.

In Lewiston, MARY W. P. CLARK, wife of Benjamin Clark, late of Harrison, aged 42.

In Durham, ANNA MILLER, wife of Joshua Miller, aged 86; MAGNIS RIDLEY, aged 89.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until Friday, the fifth day of March next, for rebuilding the ACADEMY in Monmouth, on or near the site of the old building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the dwelling house of M. J. METCALF, Esq., near Monmouth Centre. Separate proposals will be received for the Masonry and Carpenter work. Satisfactory security will be required for the fulfillment of the Contract.

J. M. HEATH, } *Committee for*
M. J. METCALF, } *the Trustees.*

Monmouth, Jan. 27th, 1852. 4w3w7

CONY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Academy will commence *on Monday, March 1st*, and continue eleven weeks. One half the tuition of Students from other Towns is paid by the Trustees. Board, including wood, light and washing, will not exceed $1.75 per week.

J. H. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Augusta, Feb. 10, 1852. 3w7

CHINA ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on *MONDAY, MARCH 1*, under the direction of Mr. WALKER, the present able and successful Preceptor.

Board from $1 to $1.50. EBEN'R SHAW, *Sec'y.*

China, Feb. 9, 1852. 7

HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PRINCIPAL AGENT is wanted in each of the States of *MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, and RHODE ISLAND*, to superintend the subscription to and sale of the above work. Apply to

JOHN HAYWARD, 16 *Franklin street, Boston.*

Feb. 4, 1852. 2t7

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE Cchurn.

Davis' Patent Self-Adjusting Churn,

TO which was awarded the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR, for Churning, Gathering, Working and Salting Butter. Manufactured by the subscribers at WINTHROP, ME., sole proprietors of the Patent Right for the County of Kennebec, (the towns of East Livermore, Mt. Vernon, Wayne and Fayette excepted.) This Churn completes the whole process of BUTTER MAKING without touching the hands to the Butter. It is easier kept clean than any other Churn in use. For sale by the subscribers and JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

They also give notice that they continue to manufacture **Pitts' Double Horse Power.** and **Pitts' Patent Separator,** for Threshing and Cleansing Grain, with all the latest improvements, which they now offer to the FARMERS of MAINE as the best Machines for the purpose hitherto invented. All orders for either of the above Machines, addressed as above, will be promptly attended to S. BENJAMIN & CO.

Winthrop, Feb., 1852. 7tf

VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX.

A GREEABLY to Warrant from Assessors of the City of Augusta, 1851, the Collector is required to complete and make up the collections of the whole sum committed to him to collect, by the first day of March next. All Taxes not paid before that time, will, therefore, be subject to additional cost. It is hoped the Collector will not be under the disagreeable necessity of *enforcing* payment,—as the Taxes are high enough, in all conscience, without making additions thereto.

LORY BACON, *Col. Vill. Sch'l Dist.*
Collector's Office, Kennebec Journal Counting Room.
Augusta, Feb. 9th, 1852. 3w7

STORAGE AND WHARFAGE.

Blanding & Dyer, Successors to N. Flagg,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they intend to carry on the Storage and Wharfage Business at *REDUCED RATES*. Prompt attention will be paid to all Goods in their care.

B. & D. having made arrangements with good and equitable Companies, will procure *FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE* at reduced rates if requested.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1852. 7

CIGARS! CIGARS!—Just received, a large and splendid assortment of choice Cigars, by J. W. COFREN.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

Just Published, the Life of LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary.

WITH notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the great Magyar Chief. By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 mo. volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1.25.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every County in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every *reading* family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work.

Address DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

A single copy sent by mail, *free of postage*, on receipt of the price, post paid. 6w7

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BITTUES & SAFFORD, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All indebted to the late firm, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, at the store lately occupied by us.

ARNO A. BITTUES,
CHAS. W. SAFFORD.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1852.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber will continue the HARDWARE and IRON BUSINESS at the old stand of BITTUES & SAFFORD. Grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

CHARLES W. SAFFORD.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1852. 3w7

TABLE OIL CLOTHS of all sizes, just received and for sale at the Manufacturers' prices, by

Feb. 9, 1852. 7 MEAD & BROOKS.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, OREN H. STANLEY, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, on the first day of February, 1848, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, recorded in the Registry of said County, book 153, page 531, Mortgaged to me a certain parcel of land, with buildings thereon, situated in Winthrop, to which Registry reference may be had for a more particular description. The condition in said Mortgage having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same as is by statute in such case made and provided.

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1852. 7 ISAAC MORSE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.

THIS SOAP is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or anything that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of *Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink or Stains* from any Goods, without the least injury. Just received by

7 J. W. COFREN.

IF you wish to KILL YOUR RATS, call at COFREN'S and buy a box of COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR—price only 25 cents. 7

PURE CIDER VINEGAR of prime quality—for sale by

7 J. W. COFREN.

SPERM OIL—just received, of *superior quality*, by

7 J. W. COFREN.

$20,000 WORTH OF RICH DRY GOODS, AT A GREAT DISCOUNT!

THE subscriber, being determined to run off all of his present Stock of Goods, will, for a few weeks, mark down every article in the Store at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered and at GREAT BARGAINS!

He wishes to close off his present Stock to make room for a more extensive invoice of first class Goods, and will therefore offer All-Wool Thibets that formerly sold for $1, at 4s; 6-4 Lyonese at 22c; 4-4 Alpacas at 12½c; Plain DeLaines, do.; all of his 25-cent Mouslin DeLaines at 1s; all of his 20-cent DeLaines at 1s; all of his 1-shilling DeLaines at 12½c; Largest size BAY STATE SQUARE SH

The Muse.

For the Farmer.

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

BY MARY S. LUCE.

My humble home, amid the hills,
Where gentle streamlets glide,
Is dearer to my heart than all
Earth's broad domains beside.

It is a wild, sequestered spot,
Where love delights to stay—
Where hope forever soothes the mind,
And drives all fear away.

Here can I wander forth at eve,
And list the wild bird's song,
While evening zephyrs gently sigh,
And each glad note prolong;

Or, by some gentle stream, whose banks
Are decked with vernal flowers,
Sit down and muse upon the past—
Those bright and blissful hours.

Here can I view, in silent awe,
The placid lakelet's shore,
Admire the work of nature's God,
And nature's God adore.

There 's nothing like my mountain home
Beneath the mountain's brow:
I loved it when a prattling child,
And oh! I love it now!

Though stranger eyes may gaze, unmoved,
Upon this lovely spot,
To me its charms are still held dear,
And ne'er can be forgot.

Though others seek the land of gold,
Or western forests roam,
Here could I ever dwell content,
Within my mountain home.

New Vineyard, February, 1852.

The Story-Teller.

From the Boston Morning Journal.

ALBERT BARRY:
OR, THE YANKEE SAILOR BOY.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

In Two Parts.—Part I.

In a little village in the country, situated about forty-five miles from Boston, there resided a widow whose name was Barry. Her husband had died a few years before the commencement of my story, and left his wife and three interesting children, destitute and dependent on their own industry, and the charity and kindness of the world. Mr. Barry was an intemperate man, and had sacrificed his character, his property, and the happiness and comfort of his family, to the sensual gratification arising from an indulgence in intoxicating drink.

Mrs. Barry resided in a little cottage, which which was but scantily furnished, and labored hard many hours in the day, to procure the means of subsistence for herself and children.—Her neighbors respected her notwithstanding she was poor, for she was an industrious woman, who cherished correct moral principles, and had exerted in vain all her influence to keep her husband in the path of rectitude and virtue. They furnished her with work, and occasionally made her trifling presents, and in this way Mrs. Barry contrived to provide herself and children with the necessaries, at least, if not the luxuries of life; and being of a cheerful and pious disposition, she felt grateful for the comforts she enjoyed, without repining after treasures she could never expect to possess.

The name of the eldest son was Albert. He was a lad of an excellent disposition, and of industrious habits, and was never more happy than when employed in assisting the labors of his mother, or in promoting the happiness of his little brother and sister. He was a good boy; his mother had early taught him to read and write, and he had also received some instruction at the district school. He cultivated a small patch of ground, which was attached to the cottage, and furnished the family with vegetables during the summer months, which were quite acceptable; and he often brought his mother a few cents, or a small piece of silver coin, which he had received from some neighbor for going on an errand, or performing some other piece of service—for he was a handy little fellow, shrewd and ingenious, as is often the case with Yankee boys, and could turn his hand to anything.

When Albert reached the age of thirteen years, he was a strong, active lad, and remarkably intelligent, if we consider the few opportunities which he had enjoyed. At this time he seemed to be more thoughtful than usual; his spirits had lost their wonted buoyancy, and his countenance was no longer lighted up with smiles. One day his mother, who had witnessed with some anxiety this change in his feelings, spoke to him on the subject, and urged him to tell her the cause of the dejection, which was but too plainly exhibited in his actions and features.

"Why, mother," said Albert, "I have been thinking, for some weeks, that I am now a great boy,—thirteen years old! Think of that, mother!—and I ought to be able to do something more for your support, and that of my brother and sister, than to remain about home, and run errands for the neighbors. George has now become old enough and strong enough to assist you in the garden, and in the house; and little Mary's growing older and stronger every day, and is able to do a good deal."

"Well, what do you propose to do, my son?" said Mrs. Barry.

"Mother, I am almost afraid to tell you. I should like to go to sea!"

"To go to sea, Albert! Surely you are not serious, my son, What can induce you to think of such a thing!"

"Why," replied Albert, "I have thought over the matter a great deal lately, and I know of nothing which I can undertake that promises so well. If I go to sea, and am not particularly unfortunate, I shall be able to bring home something every year, perhaps oftener, to furnish you, and George, and Mary with food and clothing, and perhaps relieve your cares, and make you all a great deal more comfortable and happy. O, mother, do let me go to sea!"

"My dear child," said Mrs. Barry, her eyes suffused with tears, "what if you should be shipwrecked and lost! O, I cannot think of it!"

"Mother, you have always taught me that God watches over us wherever we may be, and that his protecting influence is felt as much on the ocean as on the land."

"That is true, my son. Nevertheless, I feel as if I could not part with you for such a purpose. We will talk of this at some other time; in the meanwhile, perhaps we may think of some employment for you of a different nature, which will prevent the necessity of your going abroad, and exposing yourself to all the perils and hardships of a sailor's life."

A few weeks passed away, but nothing occurred to change the feelings which had taken possession of Albert's bosom. He could find no employment in the vicinity of his house which promised to ameliorate, within a reasonable period, the condition of his mother. He could get employment as a farmer's boy, but all that he would receive for his labors, certainly for two or three years, would be his maintenance and clothing; and the result would be the same if he became an apprentice to a blacksmith or a joiner. He was anxious to be earning something for his mother immediately; for he knew that she was compelled, by poverty, to deny herself many things which would greatly contribute to her happiness.

And Mrs. Barry felt that the sooner her son was permanently engaged in any regular business, the better it would be for him. He was more manly in his form and in his character, than one would suppose from his years. His principles were good, and she felt convinced that he had strength of mind to resist temptations to evil, and all bad influences. If he went to sea, he might in a few years, with his enterprise, integrity, and thirst for intelligence, become an officer; and if fortune should favor him, be able to assist her materially, and help his brother and sister, if she should be called away to "another and a better world."

After a severe struggle with her feelings, and discussing the matter frequently with her eldest son, Mrs. Barry finally gave a reluctant consent that he should proceed to Boston and try to find an opportunity to go to sea as a cabin boy. She put his few plain and homely clothes in the best possible order; she talked to him often and long in relation to his conduct while away from home, and endeavored to fortify his mind against all allurements and tendencies to evil.

At length the day arrived when Albert was to depart for Boston; and it was a sad day for Mrs. Barry. She made up a small bundle for her son, consisting of a few articles of clothing and some few necessaries, not forgetting a Bible. She placed in the hands of Albert a little money, which she had managed to save from her hard earnings, and while the tears ran down her cheeks, she took him in her arms, kissed him, bade God bless him; and Albert set out on his journey.

Albert traveled along slowly, with his bundle slung on a little stick, which rested on his shoulders. He was sorry to see the anguish of his mother, and even doubted whether he had acted right, in thus wringing from his mother her slow consent to encounter the dangers of the seas. He was almost induced to return, and tell his mother that he had abandoned all idea of seeking to improve his fortunes, but would remain with her, and do what he could to make her happy.

And then again he would view the subject in a different light. He thought that his mother would soon recover from the dejected state in which he had left her; for he well knew her fortitude, and the piety of her character. He was always of an adventurous disposition, and from the time that he had read Robinson Crusoe, which one of his school-fellows loaned him, he had cherished a longing for a roving life That book has doubtless been the cause of many noble, daring spirits leaving the comforts of home, and the enjoyments of life, to seek for romantic incidents abroad. Albert did not anticipate any misfortunes. He looked, as youth are too apt to look, on the sunny side of life, without perceiving the storms and tornadoes which were gathering in the distance. And as he indulged in such thoughts as these, his step was quicker and more vigorous, and his eye lost the melancholy expression which had been occasioned by parting with those whom he loved, and kindled with excitement and joy.

He traveled onward until it was nearly dark, and on inquiring, he learned that he had accomplished almost half his journey. He sat down on a rock by the way side, and took from his bundle some provisions, with which his mother had provided him, and made a frugal meal; after which he satisfied his thirst from a brook, which ran murmuring along at the side of the road, and proceeded on his journey. By this time, however, he felt tired, and could not help acknowledging to himself that some rest and sleep would be exceedingly grateful. In a few minutes he reached the snug-looking dwelling-house of a thrifty farmer, and finding Mr. Dennis, the owner of the establishment, standing near the door of the barnyard, talking with a neighbor, Albert respectfully asked permission to sleep in his barn on the hay-mow, for the night.

The farmer seemed astonished at the request, and instead of replying, addressed a few questions to Albert, which were so satisfactorily answered, that he insisted on his going with him to the house, where he finished his supper with a good bowl of bread and milk, and was afterwards conducted to an excellent bed, where he soon fell asleep, and continued in that state until awakened by the sun shining into his chamber on the following morning.

Albert was no sluggard, and he felt a little mortified at having slept so long. He soon dressed himself and went below, where he found that Mrs. Dennis had already prepared a plentiful breakfast, of which he was urged to partake, in language so kind that he could not refuse. After breakfast he thanked Mr. Dennis and his wife for their kindness, and assured them that he should never forget it, and proceeded again on his way to Boston. He deemed this little incident, his finding hospitable friends among entire strangers, a good augury, and his heart grew lighter as he passed along.

It was towards noon on the third day of his journey, that from one of the hills in the vicinity of Boston, he first beheld the great metropolis of New England. He stopped and gazed admiringly upon the grand city, with its towers and spires, apparently reaching upwards from immense masses of brick, with the dome of the State House surmounting the whole. He hurried along, overjoyed at having so nearly arrived at the termination of his journey; and it was not long before, having passed over Cambridge bridge, he found himself in the great and populous city.

Albert inquired the way to the wharves, for it was there that he expected to find a ship, in which he was to make his first voyage to sea. But as he passed along, he was almost stupefied at the sight of the many strange and beautiful objects around him. The multitude of houses, the elegance of the stores and their contents, the beauty and vastness of the public buildings, the numerous vehicles rattling over the pavements, the multitude of people thridding the streets in every direction, attracted his attention, and almost bewildered him. After passing through numerous streets, he found himself on one of the principal wharves which was lined with ships and brigs and schooners, taking in and discharging cargoes, with much bustle and apparent confusion on board. He had never seen a ship before, but had often looked at pictures of them with interest. But now he stood by the side of several large ships, and he examined them with eagerness, and wondered at the immense variety of ropes which extended in every direction. He looked beyond the ship, and saw the waters of Boston harbor and bay, and vessels sailing, and boats moving gracefully along. Oh, that was a happy moment. It seemed to him as if he stood in fairy land, and that the romantic dreams which had often visited him in his sleep, were at length realized.

Albert stood on the wharf gazing at the attractive and busy scene around him for a considerable time. At length he thought of the object of his visit to the city, and after examining the features of the many persons who were standing around, or engaged in some employment, he went towards a gentleman, whose benevolent countenance won his confidence, and addressing him in a respectful manner, asked him if he knew of any captain who wanted a cabin boy.

The gentleman to whom he spoke, was a rich merchant, and at that time was busily employed in fitting a ship away for the East Indies. He looked at Albert, and was pleased with the frank and manly expression of his features, and with his respectful manner and general appearance. He took a liking to the lad at once, so true is it that goodness will always meet with friends. He asked Albert his name, his residence, the condition of his parents, and how it had happened that he came such a distance, alone and on foot, without money or friends, to this city, in search of a voyage to sea. To all these questions, Albert answered promptly and satisfactorily, and the merchant was convinced that he spoke the truth, and was deserving of assistance and encouragement.

He told him that he had a large ship, the Scorpion, at that time preparing for a voyage to the East Indies, and that she would be commanded by a very excellent man, and that Albert should have the situation of cabin boy. My young readers will hardly be able to conceive the joy of Albert, when he listened to the words of the benevolent merchant. His good fortune in thus so easily obtaining a voyage to sea, exceeded his most sanguine hopes; and with words of deep feeling he thanked Mr. Fortesque—that was the name of his new friend—again and again.

Mr. Fortesque took Albert immediately on board the ship, and introduced him to the Captain, whose name was Nickels, as cabin boy of the Scorpion. It was soon arranged that as Albert was a stranger in Boston, and had no boarding-house, or friends, or means of procuring food or lodging, he should remain in the ship, take his meals on board, and sleep in the cabin. He was much pleased with this arrangement, and lost no time in learning his duties, and making himself useful in every possible way; and he soon acquired the good will of the captain and mates, as well as the owner; for he showed himself willing, obedient, active, and intelligent.

The crew were soon shipped, and Albert's wages were fixed at six dollars a month. Mr. Fortesque generously supplied him with some necessary clothing, which enabled our young hero to send a large portion, *five dollars*, of his advanced month's pay to his mother. He enclosed it in a letter, in which he told her of his good fortune, and described his happy feelings, and assured her that in a year at farthest, he should return, and would hasten home on the wings of affection.

On the following day the wind was fair, the weather was pleasant, the crew were all mustered, the pilot came on board, the topsails were loosed and hoisted, the fasts cut off, and with a fair wind and an ebb tide, the ship Scorpion proceeded down the harbor, and was soon outside of Boston light house, proceeding rapidly on her way to the East Indies.

The Scorpion proved to be a dull sailing vessel and moved along heavily through the water; but Capt. Nickels was a worthy man, and a good seaman, and treated Albert very kindly, and protected him on the early part of the passage, from the rude conduct and insults of the men. But it was not long before the good qualities of Albert became known, and he acquired some knowledge of a seafaring life, and was so cheerful, so industrious, so obliging, so active and so intelligent, that he made a friend of every man on board.—He was a favorite with all, and so far from being the subject of ill natured practical jokes, or oppression, he was treated with kindness and indulgence, not only by the officers, but by every seaman in the ship.

Albert was rather pleased with a sailor's life, for he was of a daring and adventurous disposition; but the wish of his heart if it could have been indulged, was to go to school; for he was desirous of gaining knowledge, and that kind of knowledge which can only be derived from study from books. Nevertheless, he bade fair to make a good sailor, and it was plain that he would find friends in every department of life. And this will always be the case. A youth, if he possesses honesty, sobriety and industry, with a cheerful temper, and a desire to contribute to the happiness of others, as well as to his own, will always meet with aid and encouragement from the good and deserving part of mankind. He will seldom meet with obstacles in his way through life.

The Scorpion proceeded on her voyage, and new wonders were every day witnessed by Albert; the wonders of the ocean, which those who dwell peacefully and quietly on the land, can hardly imagine. After the ship reached the tropical latitudes, and was drawing near the equinoctial line, light southerly winds and calms were experienced; and as a strong current was setting rapidly to the westward, the Scorpion was thus forced a considerable distance out of her direct course, and one morning, soon after the sun rose above the horizon, Captain Nickels was somewhat astonished by the appearance of land.

It proved to be the island of St. Paul, a barren, and, of course, uninhabited rock, rising to a moderate height out of the sea, and situated at a long distance from any other land, being nearly midway between the continents of Africa and America.

As they gradually drew towards it, and the sea was smooth, the weather mild and the wind light. Captain Nickels concluded to send the chief officer ashore in the small boat, with some fishing tackle, with a view to see if some fish could not be taken from the rocks on the borders of the water, as well as to explore the island. Albert earnestly begged to be allowed to go in the boat, and the Captain cheerfully consented to his wish.

The boat shoved off, and in a short time reached the shore, which was not more than a mile off And fine amusement the boat's crew had in clambering over the rocks, in picking up the eggs of sea-birds, which were abundant there, in taking shell fish of various kinds, from the base of the cliffs, and in catching several species of fish, of different sizes, and of a variety of hues, which seemed to abound in the waters that broke upon the rugged shores.

Soon after they landed the wind died entirely away, and the smooth surface of the ocean resembled a gigantic mirror. Of course there appeared to Mr. Jackson, the mate, no necessity for being in a hurry to leave the island, and himself and the boat's crew enjoyed themselves for some hours, and had procured and placed in the boat a good supply of fresh pork, when they were startled by the sound of a gun. Mounting the summit of the rock, and looking to the northward, they beheld the Scorpion with her ensign flying, as a signal to the boat's crew to hasten on board.

The cause of this signal was at once perceived for in the east a dark squall was arising, and the flashes of lightning could be dimly seen, and the low mutterings of the distant thunder heard.

Mr. Jackson was much alarmed at the sight, and upbraided himself for his neglect in not keeping a more vigilant look out. He ordered all hands into the boat instantly, and his orders were obeyed, for some of the men at a distance heard the signal gun, and hastened to the boat. But just as they were ready to shove off and leave the island, they found to their consternation that Albert Barry was not with them.

Mr. Jackson immediately landed again, and with several of the men proceeded in quest of Albert. They shouted his name repeatedly, but obtained no answer. They examined the caverns in the rocks near where they were, but no Albert Barry was to be seen. They began to think that while standing on the verge of some cliff, he had been precipitated into the deep water at its base, and was drowned. While they were speculating on his fate, another gun from the ship attracted their attention, and reminded them that they *must* hasten on board for the squall was rapidly approaching, and presented a murky and alarming aspect. They therefore reluctantly abandoned poor Albert to his fate, and in a short time were alongside the ship.

There was no time for asking questions, or relating occurrences, for ere they could hoist the boat to the quarter, the storm was upon them in all its fury. The wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents, and it was deemed advisable to scud before the gale. Ere many hours had elapsed the tempest had ceased, the clouds had dispersed, the sky was clear and unclouded in the zenith and in the east. The ship was running along to the south at the rate of seven or eight knots, but Albert Barry was not on board, and the island of St. Paul was not visible on the horizon.

Now let us return to Albert. He felt very happy at the idea of going ashore, after having been confined on board a ship for the period of five or six weeks; and on reaching the island, he seemed quite excited with pleasure, and rambled about, climbing rocks and precipices, until he became exhausted with fatigue. At length he reached the extreme southern point, and there found a romantic looking grotto, caused by the action on the rocks of the powerful waves of the ocean, which for ages had been beating and dashing, sometimes with tremendous force, against the island of St. Paul. He entered this cavern; it was cool, for there the rays of the sun could not enter. He seated himself on a fragment of a rock, intending to rest for a few minutes, and recover in some degree his exhausted energies, and here he was overtaken by sleep, the kind agent provided by the bountiful Creator, to relieve the fatigues and renovate the physical condition of man.

He slept in this secluded nook, long and soundly, lulled by the murmuring of the waves, as they broke upon the craggy shore. He was at last awakened by a stunning peal of thunder, which reverberated from the walls of his cavern. He sprang to his feet, alarmed, and for a few moments was unconscious of his situation. He hastened to the mouth of the cave, where he heard the raging of the wind and the waves, and the pattering of the rain as it struck with violence upon the rocks. The reality of his situation then burst upon him, and he already anticipated the evil which had befallen him. In defiance of the tempest, he rushed out of the cave, and proceeded to that part of the island where he expected to find the boat. But the boat was not there:

He looked around upon the rocks, but not a human being was to be seen. He looked for the Scorpion, but no ship was to be seen; she was shrouded in mist and rain. He felt that he was deserted, and the thought carried a chill to his heart. And there upon a beetling crag which overhung the turbulent waters, the poor sailor boy sat, regardless of the fearful storm which raged around him. And there he remained for hours, looking out upon the deep, as if eager to pierce the thick veil which concealed the ship from his view. At length the storm ceased and the clouds rolled away, and the whole extended horizon appeared like a remote circular line around him. He then ascended the highest pinnacle of the island, and gazed intently in every direction, but the ship Scorpion was no where to be seen.

His heart sunk within him. He thought of his humble home, of his mother, of his brother and sister, of those whom he had left to become a sailor, with the hope to improve their fortunes. And then the desolateness of his situation recurred to him. He was alone on the island, without provisions, without resources of any kind. He knew that vessels seldom passed within sight of St. Paul, and he was left there, doubtless, to suffer a miserable and lingering death. He wept aloud.

But in that dreadful hour, the precepts which a good and pious mother had inculcated upon his mind produced the proper effect. He dropped upon his knees and prayed to his God for assistance and support in that time of peril and tribulation.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

RUNNING A PARALLEL.

Mr. G. Lewis, the inimitable genius of the "North Mississippi Union," runs the following parallel between himself and Gen. Quitman, the disunion candidate (since caved in) for Governor of Mississippi. He is decidedly rich. Let no one forget to read it, for it will fully repay a perusal. [Bangor Courier.

"Gen. Quitman and myself are two full-blooded live Yankees, born Yankees, and are still Yankees. We were born not a great distance apart, in the State of New York—our forefathers fought in common in the revolution and war of 1812, and we, patriotic like them, both fought in the Mexican war.

At an early age our friend emigrated to the south, which opened her arms to receive all honest and industrious men. How he got here we know not; as to ourself we floated on a raft, first to the State of Mississippi, next to the city of St. Louis, with a pair of striped trowsers, dirty shirt, and straw hat on. Next day we were dressed like a gentleman, with thirty dollars in our pocket. At that era of our existence, we were seventeen years of age; if our friend the ex-governor was younger than that when he arrived south, then he has the advantage of us in that particular.

Our friend, the General, received, while in the Mexican war, some $800 a month, more or less, with perquisites, honors, &c. We, while in the same service, received $8 a month, no more nor less, no perquisites about it, pork and beans, and a good many so forths. He is a deal the smarter, and we the biggest fool; for a man to make himself a target to be shot at, and, worse than that, a store-house for pork and beans, and all for $8 per month, may be very patriotic and proper, and also commendable, and all that sort of thing; yet it is anything else than agreeable. It shows a great deal more smartness to be a General than a private; then the pay is a great deal better, and the chances for getting home in the same proportion. Generals stand back and order—soldiers go on and fight—one gets home with blue breeches, bad habits, and a land warrant; the other with lots of tin and blushing honors.

Friend Quitman's popularity got him the governorship; ours got us credit; neither lasted long. He is without office and we without credit. Not a very sensible sign in either of us.

Our friend has been a whig, then a democrat, and now a disunionist. We are a Union man. He is so rich that he don't want to be any richer. We are so poor that we don't want to be any poorer. He is a big bug Yankee—we a little bug Yankee. He is a very respectable man—we are the same. He is gray-headed—we are black headed. He is prepared to receive votes for Governor. We are prepared to receive subscriptions, advertising and job-work, at the usual prices, on time, with good men, till Christmas.

"Pa, ain't I growing tall?" "Why, what's your height, sonny?" "I'm seven feet, lacking a yard."

Sabbath Reading.

"WEEP NOT AROUND MY BIER."

The following lines, (whether original or selected, we do not know,) were found in the hand-writing of the late Ruggles Sylvester, of Leeds, among his papers after his decease.

Weep not around my bier, when I am dead,
Nor shed the friendly tear upon my head;
The cold and lifeless clay heeds not thy sighs,
Nor will it dry the tear that dims thine eyes.

Look not upon my form, when life is gone,
But bear me in my shroud, cold and alone;
Raise not the coffin lid, to say farewell;
Nor start when thou shalt hear my funeral knell.

Pass quickly by my grave, when I am there,
Lest thou shouldst sigh for me, or shed a tear;
Weep not upon the mound, where I shall rest,
Nor strew wild flowers around, upon my breast.

The soul which thou hast loved will not be there—
It will have plumed its wings and soared afar.
Then weep not o'er my chains, when I am free;
I 've left my cell and gained my liberty.

Upward in yonder sky I'll find my home,
And wait in realms of light for thee to come.
Call me not back to earth, to leave my crown,
I 've fought with sin and hell—the victory 's won!

From the Boston Cultivator.

"OH, DO NOT SAY THIS WORLD IS SAD."

Oh, do not say this world is sad—
True, it hath hours of sorrow,
But still, those hours in darkness clad,
Bespeak a brighter morrow;
For if resigned to God's own will,
We meekly, humbly bow,
He'll bid the murm'ring heart be still,
And soothe the aching brow!

Then do not on thy future frown,
Although thy heart seems riven;
The grief that weighs thy spirit down
May guide it up to Heaven!
Bow humbly 'neath the chast'ning rod,
However hard to bear;
'Twill lead my wayward thoughts to God—
Then, never more despair!

"OUR DAILY BREAD."

A beggar-boy stopped at a rich man's door—
"I'm houseless, and friendless, and faint and poor—
With a pitying eye, your heart unfold,"
Said the beggar-boy, as the tear-drop rolled,
"Oh! give me a crust from your board to-day,
To help the beggar-boy on his way!"
"Not a crust, nor a crumb," the rich man said—
"Be off, and work for your *daily bread!*".

The rich man went to the parish church;
His face grew grave as he trod the porch;
And the througing poor, the untaught mass,
Drew back to let the rich man pass.
The service began; the choral hymn
Arose, and swelled through the long aisles dim—
Then the rich man knelt, and the words he said,
Were—"*Give us this day our daily bread!*"

For the Maine Farmer.

SUPERIOR POCKET WEAPON.

Not long since, being in conversation with a young man who expected soon to leave for California, the query was put, whether he intended to arm himself for self defence.

His reply was that he should not think of going without one of Colt's Revolvers, which he should use if he was imposed upon.

As many are of opinion that this is the safest and most effectual weapon that can be procured, I will inform them that I have used one which I think greatly superior to Colt's Revolver, and if used according to directions, never misses fire. Hoping to benefit all who are bound on so perilous a journey, I deem it an act of humanity to inform them of this superior weapon, having thoroughly proved its superiority, in perilous journeys, over pistols, dirks, bowie-knives, &c., as I have traveled with those who were armed with these weapons, but ever found, when occasion required, that mine did much better execution than theirs, and the more I have proved it the better I like it.

Kind reader, lest I weary thy patience with a longer description of this invaluable *pocket weapon*, especially for every one bound to California, I will inform thee that it is the BIBLE, and all who have faithfully put in practice its precepts, can testify that it is the *very best pocket weapon* in being, and infinitely worth more than all others combined. PLOUGH-SHARE.

DOING GOOD.

Every mind has a mission to fulfil, an influence to be felt, either for good or for evil; and none are so lost, so degraded, but that some spark of moral fire is burning in their bosom—and that little spark, though faint and feeble, may kindle a bright and glowing flame. Say not it is too insignificant, too trifling to accomplish any useful end. Whatever is good, is worthy of preservation, is worthy of cultivation. The little gem of truth you throw by the wayside, will not be lost—it shall not perish; no! it will be guarded by angels, and shall flourish forever.

We should not fail, then, to speak one kind word at least to cheer the wounded spirit. Think not, when some wanderer crosses your way, that a word of warning will be of no avail; though the erring one may scorn your counsel, that friendly word will come to him again, and lead the spirit that hath gone astray, back to the path of virtue. Words of counsel, spoken in love, will never be forgotten; faithful memory will treasure them up, and the fitting time will come for them to do their good work.

Think not, then, a look of kindness, and act of love, however trifling may seem the word of friendly admonition, think them not thrown away; whenever the opportunity to speak, to act, is seen, then do your duty; your good deed will be recorded in heaven—and you will find here on earth, a full and satisfactory reward.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS.

God has sent some angels into the world, whose office is to refresh the sorrow of the poor, and to lighten the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have than that we should bring joy to our brother; that the tongue should be tuned with heavenly accents, and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as comfort and joy, to begin to break out from the prison of his sorrows at the door of sighs and tears, and by little and little begin to melt into showers and refreshments; this is glory to thy voice and employment fit for the brightest angel.

So I have seen the sun kiss the frozen earth which was bound up with the images of death, and the colder breath of the north; and then the waters break from their enclosures, and melt with joy, and run in useful channels, and the flies do rise again from their little graves in walls, and dance awhile in the air to tell that their joy is within, and that the great mother of creatures will open the stock of her new refreshment, become useful to mankind, and sing praises to her Redeemer; so is the heart of a sorrowful man under the intercourse of wise comfort; he breaks from the despair of the grave, and the fetters and chains of sorrow—he blesses God, and He blesses thee, and he feels his life returning; for to be miserable is death, but nothing is life but the comforter. God is pleased with no music bélow so much as the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows, and supported orphans, of rejoicing, comforted and thankful persons. [Bishop Taylor.

If the Word contains the seed of heaven, what is it to man if not implanted in his life, and received in pure affection!

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of ELIAS MILLER, late of Kennebec, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and we will attend to the duties assigned us by said commission, at the Counting Room of ALDEN SAMPSON, in Kennebec, on Saturday, March 20th, and on the 17th day of April, and the 17th of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ALDEN SAMPSON,
TIMOTHY GOLDTHWAIT, JR.
Kennebec, Jan. 31, 1852. 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

STEPHEN W. MITCHELL, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of ANNA KEENE, late of Greene, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February, inst, at 10 of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

JANE WALCOTT, Administratrix on the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

To the Honorable D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of HENRY B. BLACKMAN, Administrator on the Estate of NATHAN BLACKMAN, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands upon said Estate by the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY B. BLACKMAN.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of February*, 1852.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said Petition, with this Order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of February, inst., at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*.
Copy of Petition and Order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of Feb., 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ISAAC PORTER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented by MARY PORTER, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*.
True copy—Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

HENRY B. BLACKMAN, Administrator on the estate of NATHAN BLACKMAN, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED: That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of IRA T. THURSTON, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented by PAMELIA F. THURSTON, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of February inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*.
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of CLARK ROBBINS, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having been presented by OLIVER C. ROBBINS, the Executor therein named for Probate;

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the fourth Monday of February inst., at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*.
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ISAAC PORTER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented by MARY PORTER, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*.
True copy—Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1852.

EDMUND CATES, Guardian of EUNICE WINSLOW of Vassalboro', in said County, minor, having presented his 7th account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of Feb. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 5

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1852.

DANIEL A. FAIRBANKS, Administrator on the Estate of ELIJAH FAIRBANKS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his 1st account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of Feb. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register*. 5

To the Honorable DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned respectfully represents that EBENEZER HOVEY, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, by his last Will and Testament, devised to HENRY B. HOVEY, then of said Augusta, the sum of four hundred dollars, to be by him held in trust for the benefit of SUSAN BROWN and RUTH WILLIAMS, daughters of the said deceased, which trust the said Henry B. Hovey accepted and executed for a series of years.—The undersigned further represents that said Henry B. Hovey is lately deceased, whereby it has become necessary that a new Trustee should be appointed, to exercise the trust named in the aforesaid Will. The undersigned therefore prays that, after due notice to all interested, some suitable person may be appointed Trustee as aforesaid, in the place and stead of said Henry B. Hovey, deceased.

AMBROSE HOVEY.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, in Augusta, on the 4th Monday of Jan.*, 1852.

On the foregoing Pet